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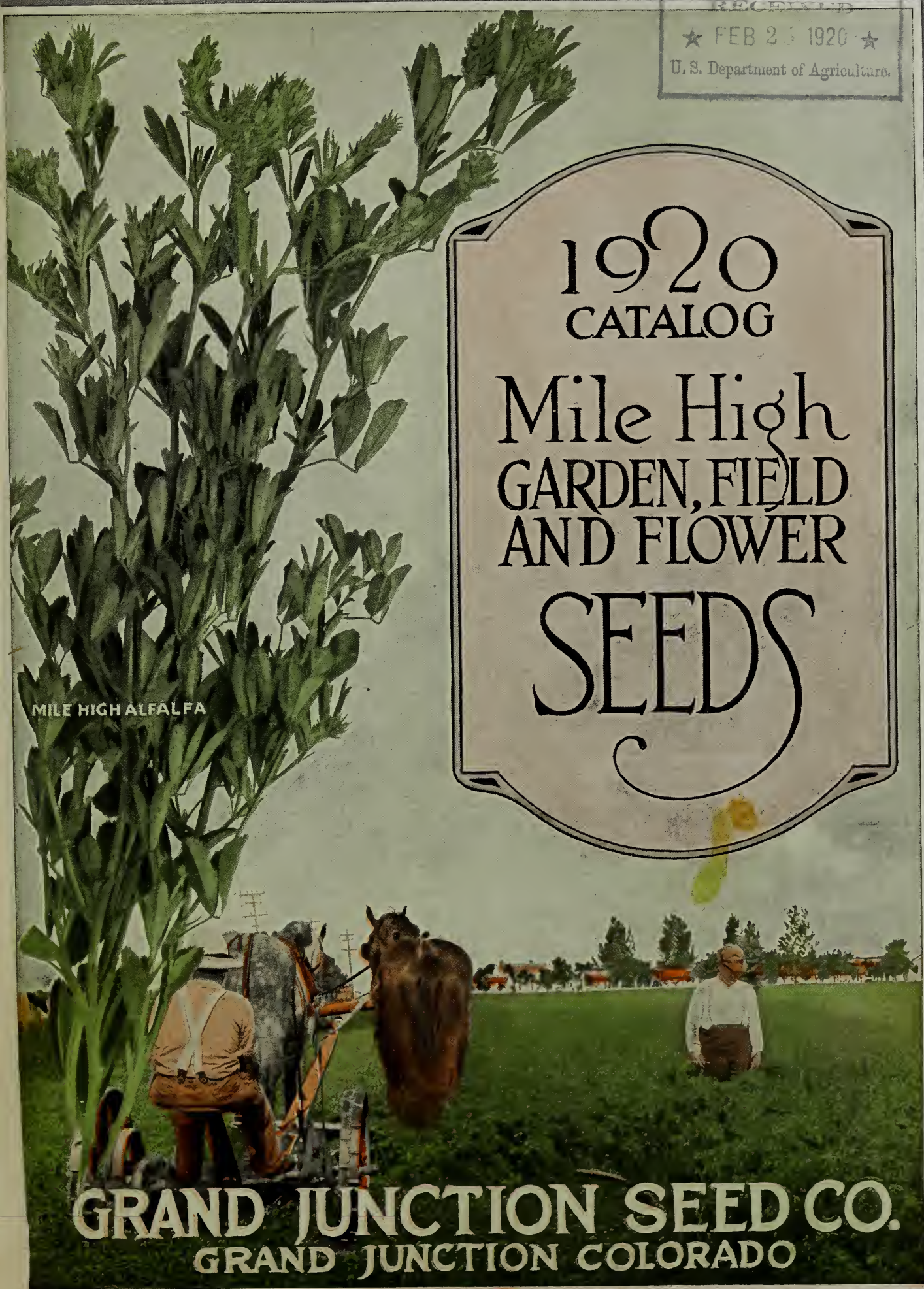
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1920
CATALOG

Mile High
GARDEN, FIELD
AND FLOWER
SEEDS

MILE HIGH ALFALFA

GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.
GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO



INFORMATION FOR PURCHASER

Please Read Carefully



THE Grand Junction Seed Co. was organized more than twenty years ago and has been under the present management for seven years. During this time their business has grown to large proportions, and their mail order business now covers all states of the Union and some foreign countries. The secret of the success of the business can be explained in a very few words—A SQUARE DEAL TO EVERY CUSTOMER, FRESH SEEDS, TRUE SEEDS, BEST SEEDS, SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

FREE DELIVERY.

We pay postage or expressage on seeds in packets, touncs and pounds quoted in this catalog, except where otherwise noted. For Seeds ordered by parcel post at not-delivered prices add postage at zone-rates, see rates below.

Plants and Roots shipped at purchaser's risk.

INSURANCE AND SAFE DELIVERY.

We insure without extra charge, and guarantee the safe delivery of all seeds, whether shipped by mail, express or freight, but will not be responsible for delays in transit. You will note that our prices are just as low and in many instances under the prices of the other dealers who charge extra for postage.

NOTE.

C. O. D.—We can only send seed C. O. D. by parcel post, express or freight when one-fourth of the amount accompanies the order and 10 cents extra to pay for the collection. We do not send plants C. O. D.

Our Terms are strictly cash with order. Remittances should be made by postoffice or express money order, bank draft, check or registered letter, and **if sent this way we will hold ourselves responsible for their safe arrival.** Amounts of \$2.00 or less may be sent in stamps preferred.

How to Order.—Be sure to write your name **PLAINLY**; also your postoffice, county and state. Give the name of your freight and express office if different from postoffice. Always state whether to ship by mail, express or freight.

Use Our Order Sheet, carefully filling out the blank spaces at the top for shipping directions. Use one line for each kind of seed ordered. Always carry out the price of each item.

Keep a copy of your order. This is very important.

Errors will occasionally happen. In case of delay or an error please notify us promptly, inclosing copy of order with particulars in full.

When to Order.—We are prepared to fill all orders as soon as this catalog reaches you. It is advisable to **order early** while our stock is complete and before our rush season is on, and what is more important to you, you will have the seeds on hand for planting when in need of them.

The prices we quote on vegetable and flower seeds in this catalog will hold good as long as the stock lasts.

Field Seeds subject to market changes.

It is impossible to quote prices on field seeds that are good for any length of time, we therefore issue from time to time during the season special price lists, which will be sent to any address at any time on request. The present values are given on a list enclosed in this catalog.

Should you want articles not listed in this catalog we will be pleased to have your inquiries and will give them prompt attention.

Market Gardeners and Large Planters should write for special prices on large quantities.

Warranties.—In the conduct of any business, mistakes may occasionally occur, these we will gladly rectify if our attention is called to them.

We sell our seeds and other goods with the understanding that if not found perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Success in gardening depends largely upon soil, climatic conditions and treatment which you give in sowing the seed and cultivating. Therefore, in common with all seedsmen, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Our seeds are however carefully tested as to their vitality, are largely grown by ourselves or under our own supervision, cleaned and packed by experienced men; we have therefore every confidence that they will give entire satisfaction, and we offer, **should failure result from any fault of our seed, to promptly replace the seed free of charge or refund the entire purchase price.**

We cannot, however, under any circumstances assume responsibility for more than the purchase price.

Our Responsibility.—As to our financial and business standing we refer you to the leading commercial agencies, any bank or business house in Grand Junction, Colo.

Our Purpose.—To have the best of everything; to send out a neat, attractive catalog with truthful illustrations and descriptions, to be prompt, to be courteous, to be satisfied with small profits, to be honorable in our dealings, and to treat every customer so that he will want to order again—in short, to treat him as we would like to be treated.

PARCEL POST RATES

On account of WAR TAX add to the following schedule: 1c for every 25c; 4c for every dollar of postage.

These rates apply now to seeds as well as other things. Limit of weight up to 300 miles seventy pounds. Over 300 miles fifty pounds. To find postage on over ten pounds add for each additional pound at same proportionate rate. Do not forget to allow for weight of package and wrapping.

WEIGHT.	1st zone Local rate.	2nd zone Less than 150 miles.	3rd zone 150 to 300 miles.	4th zone 300 to 600 miles.	5th zone 600 to 1,000 miles.	6th zone 1,000 to 1,400 miles.	7th zone 1,400 to 1,800 miles.	8th zone Over 1,800 miles.
1 pound.....	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds.....	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds.....	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds.....	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds.....	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds.....	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds.....	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds.....	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds.....	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds.....	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
50 pounds.....	.54	.54	1.04	2.03				
70 pounds.....	.74	.74	1.44					

Price List of Mile High Garden Seeds

For 1920

Below we give prices for all varieties of garden seeds listed and described in our catalog.

We quote postpaid and also not prepaid prices. If goods ordered at not prepaid prices are wanted by Parcel Post add postage as per P. P. rates given on front inside cover.

Five pounds are sold at 10 pounds and 50 pounds at the 100 pound rate.

	Postpaid.				Not Prepaid.					Postpaid.				Not Prepaid.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.	10 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. per lb.	100 lbs. per lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.	10 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. per lb.	100 lbs. per lb.
ASPARAGUS.																	
Conover's Colossal.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c												
Palmetto.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	55c												
Columbian Mammoth White.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c												
BEANS.																	
Dwarf Wax-Podded Sorts:																	
Curries' Rust Proof Black Wax.....			¼ lb.	1b.													
Cracker Jack.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Davis' White Wax.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	19c	17c									
Black Wax Improved Prolific.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Golden Wax Improved.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	19c	17c									
Brittle Wax.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	19c	18c									
Dwarf Green-Podded Sorts																	
First-of-All or Stringless Green Pod.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16½c									
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16½c									
Bountiful, Extra Early.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Refugee or 1000-to-1.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Fordhook Favorite.....			10c	35c	30c	25c	20c	18c									
Longfellow or Shippers' Green Pod.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Tennessee Green Pod.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Improved Red Valentine, Extra Early.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	18c	16c									
Pole Varieties:																	
Grand Valley White Egg.....			10c	35c	30c	27c		25c									
Lazy Wife.....	10c		15c	35c	30c	30c		28c									
Burger's Stringless.....			10c	25c	20c	18c		17c									
Kentucky Wonder.....			10c	25c	20c	18c		17c									
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	10c		15c	35c	30c	27c		25c									
Scarlet Runner.....	10c		15c	35c	30c	27c		25c									
Striped Creaseback.....			10c	30c	25c	20c		18c									
Cut Short Red Speckled or Corn Hill.....			10c	30c	25c	20c		18c									
Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c		30c									
Asparagus or Yard Long.....	10c		15c	45c	40c	35c		30c									
Dwarf Limas:																	
Wood's Prolific.....	10c		10c	30c	25c	22c		20c									
Wilson's.....			15c	45c	40c	35c		30c									
Burpee's.....	10c		15c	35c	32c	30c		28c									
Burpee's Improved.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c		30c									
Fordhook.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c		30c									
Pole Limas:																	
King of the Garden Lima.....	10c		15c	35c	28c	25c		23c									
Early Leviathan.....	10c		15c	35c	30c	26c		24c									
Ideal.....	10c		15c	35c	30c	26c		24c									
TABLE BEETS.																	
Extra Early Egyptian.....	5c	10c	25c	90c	85c	75c											
Edmund's Blood Turnip.....	5c	10c	25c	90c	85c	75c											
Crosby's Egyptian.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	85c											
Long Blood Red.....	5c	10c	25c	75c	70c	65c											
Early Blood Red Turnip, Improved.....	5c	10c	25c	90c	85c	75c											
Detroit Dark Red.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Black Knight.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20	1.10											
Eclipse.....	5c	10c	25c	90c	85c	75c											
Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed White.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Swiss Chard, Lucullus.....	5c	10c	35c	1.10	1.05	1.00											
Sugar Beets and Mangels.																	
Giant Half Sugar Mangel.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Danish Sludstrup.....		10c	20c	60c	55c	50c	45c	40c									
Giant Eckendorf Red.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Giant Eckendorf Yellow.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Golden Tankard.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Mammoth Long Red.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Yellow Intermediate.....		10c	25c	70c	60c	55c	50c	45c									
Klein Wanzleben for Sugar.....		10c	25c	80c	75c	70c	65c	60c									
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.																	
Dwarf Improved.....	5c	50c	1.50	5.00	4.90												
CABBAGE.																	
First Early Sorts:																	
Copenhagen Market.....	10c	40c	1.20	4.00	3.90												
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Charleston Wakefield.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Extra Early Etampes.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.40												
Extra Early Express.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.40												
Second Early Sorts:																	
Glory of Enkhuizen.....	10c	35c	1.20	4.00	3.90												
All-Head Early.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Early Winningstadt.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
All Seasons.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Early Summer.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Succession.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Late or Winter Sorts:																	
Hol'ander or Danish Ballhead.....	5c	35c	1.20	4.00	3.90												
Burgess' Large Late Flat Dutch.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.40												
Surehead.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Late Large Drumhead.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Drumhead Brunswick.....	5c	25c	85c	3.00	2.90												
Danish Round Head, Short Stem.....	5c	35c	1.20	4.00	3.90												
Mammoth Rock Red.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.40												
Improved American Savoy.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.40												
Chinese Celery.....	10c	50c	1.50	5.00	4.90												
CARROTS.																	
Earliest French Forcing.....	5c	20c	50c	1.50	1.40												
Early Scarlet Horn.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25	1.15												
Ox Heart or Guerande.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	90c	75c											
Chantenay.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	90c	75c											
Danvers Half Long.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	90c	75c											
Long Orange Improved.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	90c	75c											
Early Champion.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c												
Improved Short White.....	5c	10c	25c	75c	70c	60c											
Large White Belgian.....	5c	10c	25c	75c	65c	60c											
Large Yellow Belgian.....	5c	10c	25c	75c	65c	60c											
CAULIFLOWER.																	
Extra Early Danish Snowball.....	Pkt.	¼ oz.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.												
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	15c	60c	2.00	7.00	6.50	6.00											
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	15c	50c	1.75	6.50	5.00	4.50											
Early Paris.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.00	10.00	9.50											
Danish Autumn Giant.....	10c	25c	75c	2.00	7.00	6.50											
Dry Weather or Danish Giant.....	15c	60c	2.00	7.00	6.50	6.00											

	Postpaid.				Not Prepaid.					Postpaid.				Not Prepaid.			
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.	10 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. per lb.	100 lbs. per lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.	10 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. per lb.	100 lbs. per lb.
PEAS.																	
Extra Early Tall Sorts:																	
Giant Lightning.....	10c		15c	45c	40c	38c	37c	35c									
Alaska.....			10c	30c	25c	20c	28c	16c									
First and Best.....			10c	35c	30c	25c	22c	20c									
Thos. Laxton.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	33c	32c	30c									
Gradus.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	33c	32c	30c									
Extra Early Dwarf Sorts:																	
Peter Pan.....	15c		20c	50c	45c	44c	42c	40c									
Laxtonian.....	10c		15c	45c	40c	38c	37c	35c									
American Wonder.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c	30c	28c									
Premium Gem.....			10c	35c	30c	28c	26c	25c									
Nott's Excelsior.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c	30c	28c									
Sutton's Excelsior (Melting Marrow).....	10c		15c	40c	35c	33c	32c	30c									
Dwarf Medium and Late Sorts:																	
Dwarf Defiance or Potlatch.....	10c		15c	45c	40c	38c	36c	35c									
Stratagem.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	34c	32c	30c									
Fall Medium and Late Sorts:																	
Advancer.....			10c	35c	30c	27c	25c	22c									
Admiral.....			10c	35c	30c	27c	25c	25c									
Alderman or Improved Telephone.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c	30c	28c									
Bliss Everbearing.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	33c	32c	30c									
Champion of England.....	10c		15c	50c	45c	42c	40c	35c									
Horsford's Market Gardener.....			10c	35c	30c	27c	25c	22c									
Telephone, Carter's.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c	31c	30c									
Pride of the Market.....	10c		15c	40c	35c	32c	30c	25c									
Large White Marrowfat.....			10c	35c	30c	25c	20c	19c									
Melting Sugar, Edible Pods.....	10c		15c	45c	40c	38c	36c	35c									
PUMPKIN.																	
Small Sugar or Pie.....	5c	10c	50c	1.00	95c	90c											
Japanese Pie.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45												
Large Cheese or Kentucky Field.....	5c	10c	25c	70c	65c	60c											
Mammoth Tours.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20	1.15											
Connecticut Field or Big Tom.....	5c	10c	30c	95c	90c	75c											
King of Mammoths.....	5c	10c	35c	1.25	1.20												
Yellow Sweet Potato.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20	1.10											
Green Striped Cushaw.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45												
Mixed Pumpkin.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
RADISHES.																	
Fireball.....	10c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20												
Rosy Gem.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20	1.15											
Scarlet Globe.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Crimson Giant.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Sparkler (Scarlet Turnip White Tip Improved).....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
French Breakfast.....	5c	10c	30c	95c	90c	80c											
Glass Radish (Cincinnati Market).....	5	10c	30c	90c	85c	80c											
White Icicle.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Early Long Scarlet Short Top.....	5c	10c	30c	90c	85c	80c											
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	5c	10c	30c	90c	85c	80c											
Chartier's.....	5c	10c	30c	90c	85c	80c											
White Strasburg.....	5c	10c	30c	90c	85c	80c											
Winter Radishes:																	
Chinese White Winter or Celestial.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
Long Black Spanish.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
Round Black Spanish.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
China Rose.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
RHUBARB.																	
Victoria.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
SALSIFY.																	
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	5c	25c	80c	3.00	2.95												
SPINACH.																	
Round Summer.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c	40c											
Triumph Long Season.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	55c	50c											
Long Standing.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c	40c											
Prickly Winter.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c	40c											
Large Viroflay.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c	40c											
Bloodsdaile Savoy Leaved.....	5c	10c	15c	50c	45c	40c											
New Zealand.....	5c	15c	40c	1.20	1.15												
SQUASHES.																	
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45	1.25											
White Bush Scallop.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20												
Silbey's or Pike's Peak.....	5c	15c	40c	1.35	1.30	1.25											
Chicago Warted Hubbard, selected stock seed.....	10c	20c	50c	1.75	1.70	1.65											
Hubbard.....	5c	15c	40c	1.35	1.30	1.25											
Banana Squash.....	10c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45	1.40											
Giant of the Rockies.....	10c	15c	50c	1.75	1.70												
Mammoth Chili.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45	1.40											
Delicious.....	5c	15c	45c	1.50	1.45	1.40											
Sweet Potato or Green River.....	10c	15c	50c	1.75	1.70												
Golden Hubbard.....	5c	15c	40c	1.25	1.20	1.15											
Boston Marrow.....	5c	10c	35c	1.25	1.20	1.15											
Mixed Squashes.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c												
STRAWBERRY SEED.																	
Everbearing—Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.																	
TOBACCO.																	
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5c	35c	1.00														
Havana.....	5c	35c	1.00														
White Burley.....	5c	40c	1.35														
TOMATOES.																	
Earliana.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.45												
John Baer.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.75	3.70												
Bonnie Best.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.45												
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.45												
New Stone.....	5c	25c	75c	2.75	2.70												
New Red Rock.....	5c	25c	75c	2.75	2.70												
June Pink.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.75	3.70												
Peerless Pink.....	10c	30c	1.00	3.75	3.70												
Dwarf Champion.....	5c	25c	90c	3.25	3.20												
Beauty.....	5c	25c	90c	3.25	3.20												
Trucker's Favorite.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.45												
Ponderosa.....	5c	40c	1.25	4.00	3.95												
New Globe.....	5c	30c	1.00	3.50	3.45												
Burgess' Beefsteak.....	5c	40c	1.25	4.50	4.45												
Golden Ponderosa.....	5c	40c	1.25	4.50	4.45												
Yellow Pear.....	5c	40c	1.25	4.00	3.95												
Husk or Ground Cherry.....	5c	40c	1.25	4.00	3.95												
TURNIPS.																	
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	5c	15c	50c	1.75	1.70	1.65											
Extra Early White Milan.....	5c	15c	50c	1.75	1.70	1.65											
Early White Egg.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Early White Flat Dutch, strap-leaved.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Purple Top White Globe.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Purple Top (Strap Leaved) flat.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Cowhorn.....	5c	10c	20c	60c	55c	50c											
Golden Ball.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Amber Globe, Strap Leaved.....	5c	10c	25c	85c	80c	75c											
Southern Prize.....	5c	10c	25c	75c	70c	65c											
RUTABAGAS.																	
Rutabaga American, Purple Top Improved.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Rutabagas, Sweet German.....	5c	10c	30c	1.00	95c	90c											
Rutabagas, Bangholm.....	5c	10c	30c	1.10	1.00	95c											

COLLECTIONS

THESE COLLECTIONS ARE PUT UP IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON AND CAN NOT BE ALTERED.

Although we offer these collections at comparatively lower prices than seeds selected from our regular list, we use only seeds of the highest quality for them and send full sized packets. The selection of the seed for the different collections is made with the greatest care, and offers to the private planter, not familiar with the different kinds, the advantage of obtaining only such seeds as will bring the best results; they also give those who have never used our seeds an opportunity to test them at a small outlay and will convince all of their superior quality, and once used they will always be used.



HOME COLLECTION

30 Packets for \$1.00, Postpaid

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Beans, Crackerjack. | 11. Cucumber, Everbearing. | 21. Peas, American Wonder. |
| 2. Beans, First of All. | 12. Cucumber, Early Fortune. | 22. Peas, Alderman. |
| 3. Beets, Crosby's Egyptian. | 13. Kohlrabi, White Vienna. | 23. Pepper, Pimento. |
| 4. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market. | 14. Lettuce, Grand Rapids. | 24. Radish, Scarlet Turnip White Tip. |
| 5. Cabbage, All Head. | 15. Lettuce, Big Boston. | 25. Radish, Icicle. |
| 6. Carrots, Oxheart. | 16. Muskmelon, Delicious Gold Lined. | 26. Rutabaga, American Purple Top. |
| 7. Cauliflower, Dwarf Erfurt. | 17. Watermelon, Ice Cream. | 27. Spinach, Savoy or Bloomsdale. |
| 8. Celery, Easy Blanching. | 18. Onion, Mountain Globe Danvers. | 28. Squash, Hubbard. |
| 9. Corn, Golden Bantam. | 19. Parsnip, Sugar. | 29. Turnip, White Egg. |
| 10. Corn, Mammoth White Cory. | 20. Parsley, Champion Moss Curled. | 30. Tomato, Bonnie Best. |

These 30 packets for \$1.00 postpaid are a great bargain.

BOYS' COLLECTION

10 Packets for 35c, Postpaid

These seeds will make a fine garden for a boy or girl. All good, large packets and good, tested seed. These varieties are easy to grow and will succeed with indifferent care.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Packet Beets, Detroit Dark Red. | 1 Packet Carrots, Chantenay. | 1 Packet Asters. |
| 1 Packet Cucumbers, Klondike. | 1 Packet Corn, Pop. | 1 Packet Sweet Peas. |
| 1 Packet Lettuce, Prizehead. | 1 Packet Spinach, Long Standing. | |
| 1 Packet Radish, Crimson Giant. | 1 Packet Onion, Brown Australian. | |

HARDY ANNUAL FLOWER COLLECTION

20 Packets for 50c, Postpaid

These are all hardy garden flowers which will make a complete Flower Garden with an abundance of bloom from May till frost.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), mixed. | Chinese Woolflower. | Petunia, Striped and Blotched, mixed. |
| Alyssum, Carpet of Snow. | Dianthus, Double China Pinks, mixed. | Phlox, Large Flowering, mixed. |
| Asters, Queen of the Market, mixed. | Gaillardia, Double, mixed. | Poppy, Double Featherball, mixed. |
| Balsam, Mixed. | Marigold, Pride of the Garden, mixed. | Schizanthus, mixed. |
| Celosia, plumosa, mixed. | Mathiola, Perfume Plant. | Verbena, Fine, mixed. |
| Centaurea Imperialis, mixed. | Mignonette, Dwarf Machel. | Zinnia Colossal, Double, mixed. |
| Cosmos, Early Flowering, mixed. | Nasturtium, Dwarf Giant, mixed. | |

AS the prices on large amounts of Garden Seeds and on Field Seeds vary during the season, we prefer to quote **SPECIAL PRICES** for them. If you are a **MARKET GARDENER** and a **LARGE PLANTER OF FIELD SEEDS**, we believe it would be to your benefit to send us a list of varieties and quantities needed; we will then tell you the exact lowest wholesale prices of each item and what the transportation charges are. This will not obligate you to buy, but may save you some dollars on your purchase.

GARDEN SEEDS

BEANS

Plant all dwarf varieties in drills two inches deep and from 18 to 24 inches apart; the plants should be about three inches apart. Don't plant until the ground is warm; one pound to sixty feet of drill, 30 to 50 pounds per acre.

The Beans we handle are all our own growth, raised from carefully selected pedigreed seed stock in our valley, which is one of the best bean-growing sections in the United States. We grow annually many carloads of garden beans for eastern and southern seed houses and canners. Our beans are known everywhere in this country.

Being grown in this high altitude and short season, but under the most favorable conditions for their full development, our seed is very plump and healthy and produces hardy, vigorous, disease-free plants and larger crops earlier and purer than can be grown from any other strains.

Dwarf Wax-Podded Sorts

CRACKER JACK.—The earliest and best of all yellow-podded beans. It produces many more beans to the row than any other. The pods are absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. They are about 7 inches long, thick, meaty and of excellent flavor. Even the color of the pods adds to its value, as they are of a most attractive, fresh, rich, clean yellow. The plants of Cracker Jack are remarkably hardy and vigorous, the last to be affected by unfavorable weather conditions, and this accounts for its ability to produce such an unusual quantity of pods. Market gardeners who grew other varieties for years have found Cracker Jack more profitable, more salable, more productive, earlier and hardier than any other sort and that is why many are growing it exclusively now, and why not, when by the same amount of work, with the same quantity of seed used of other varieties you get a crop of two to three times as many beans and of a quality unexcelled. We recommend Cracker Jack to you as positively the grandest of all yellow-pod dwarf beans. Be sure to include it in your order.

BRITTLE WAX.—An extremely early wax bean, exceedingly handsome and very desirable, especially for snaps for the home garden. The vines are dwarf, spreading and enormously productive. The leaves are roughened. The pods are round, 5½ to 6 inches long, slightly curved, wax-like, light yellow, solidly fleshy, tender, brittle and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. One of the best of the new round-podded sorts and excellent for all purposes. Seed long, medium sized, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye.

BLACK WAX PROLIFIC, IMPROVED.—One of the earliest wax beans and one of the best for the market and home gardener. You will be thoroughly satisfied with this greatly improved strain of Black Wax, which is more vigorous and by far more productive and much earlier than any other strain. The pods are fleshy, of medium length, borne up well among the foliage, and are curved cylindrical, of a clear waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved points. Vines of medium size, vigorous and hardy. Beans small, oblong and jet black.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF BLACK WAX.—A medium early variety, almost rust proof. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are light yellow, similar in shape to Golden Wax but longer, about five and one-half to six inches in length. Seed long, oval, purplish black. This is a well known market gardener's and truckers' sort in some sections.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—Most profitable market gardener's shipping bean. The bean is entirely distinct from that of all other wax varieties. It is an early variety, ripening only a little later than Golden Wax and yields a larger crop. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, straight, flat, waxy-yellow, brittle and stringless. Desirable for every climate. Can be grown with great profit in the South for early shipment North. They always command a ready sale in every market.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.—A money maker for gardeners and truckers. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young, the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. A vigorous, hardy, very productive variety, ripening medium early; pods 7 inches long, straight, very showy. The length, uniformly straight, perfect shape, fine color of the pods and the enormous productiveness make this one of the best beans for the market gardener.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The standard wax bean for general use. One of the most reliable early sorts and more largely grown than any other wax bean. Our own pedigreed strain is unequalled in size, color and quality of pods. In this variety we have a bean that possesses all the good points of the old favorite—Golden Wax—but is larger in pods, much more prolific and handsomer in appearance, being of a dark, rich yellow color and of perfect shape. Of grand quality, showing no string or coarseness, even when past its best, but is of tender and melting flavor at all stages of its growth. Being so exceedingly prolific it is not injured by rust. Dwarf thick-stemmed plants with oval, straight pods which are brittle and entirely stringless. For market gardeners or private families no better variety can be planted.

BEANS, DWARF GREEN PODDED

FIRST OF ALL STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—The earliest green-podded bean, ready to be picked for the table in 6 weeks from planting, about a week ahead of Extra Early Red Valentine. The plants are quite large, grow erect and carry their crop well above the foliage. They are heavily productive, maturing their crop regularly, even under adverse conditions. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches in length, usually containing about 6 seeds and are round, broad, of dark green color, solidly meaty, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, of very fine quality and remain crisp and tender longer than most varieties. They are almost free from disease. First of All is a very popular variety on account of its reliability, hardiness, great productiveness and splendid quality.

EXTRA EARLY BOUNTIFUL.—One of the very earliest and largest podded green bush Beans. Pods handsome, long and straight, of very fine quality. The plants are quite large, grow erect, commence to bear very early and continue for a long time. They are very productive. The pods are from 7 to 7½ inches long, are flat, of light green color, solid, meaty, brittle, tender and stringless at all stages of growth, and of delicious flavor. They are also of very uniform size and shape. A splendid variety for the home garden and also to grow for the market.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.—A standard first early round pod snap Bean. Our Improved Valentine is the earliest, hardiest and finest strain of this popular variety in the country; it is a heavy cropper; true round-podded; the pods are very uniform in size and of excellent quality. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green-podded sorts. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back; very fleshy, crisp and tender. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE.—A new variety, resembling First of All, but seed is white. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, are very vigorous, and remarkable for their prolific character, producing enormous crops of handsome pods. These measure from five and one-half to six and one-half inches long; they are one-half inch wide and half an inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fibre, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter.

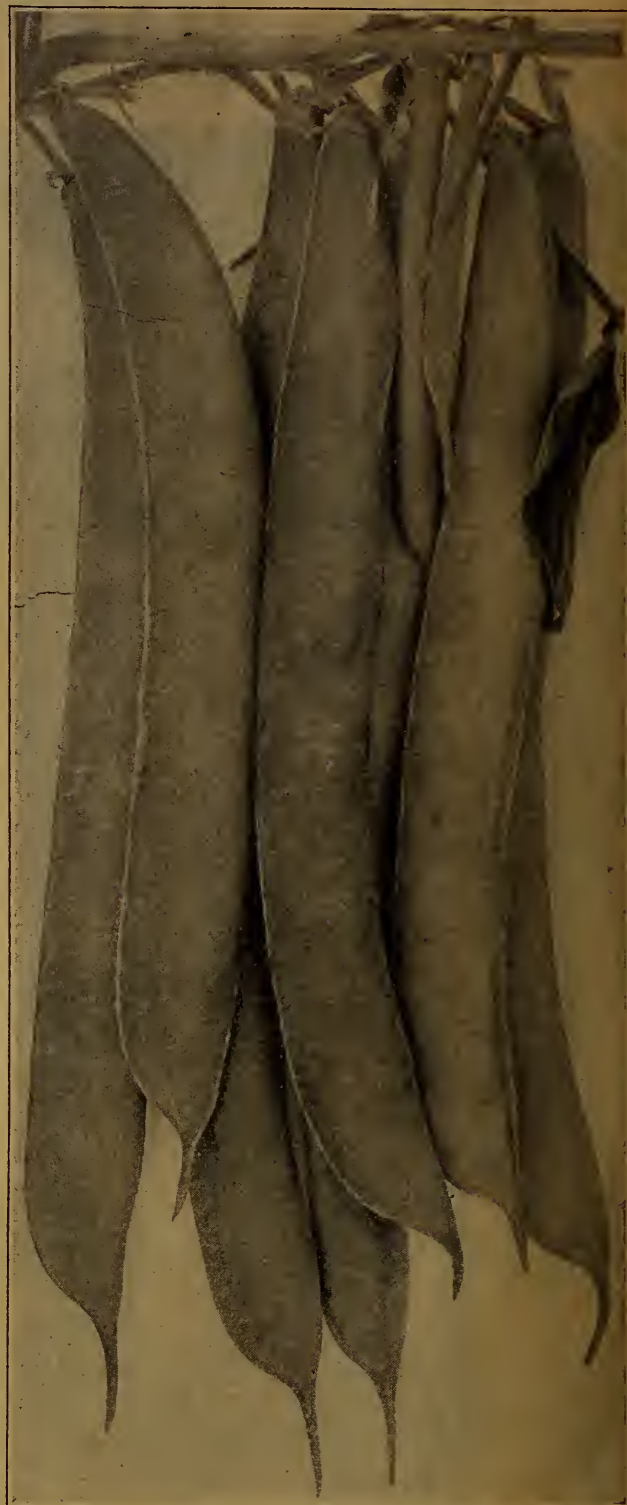
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A superb bean, absolutely stringless; the pods are from 6 to 7 inches long, round, somewhat curved, of dark green color and are very meaty, brittle, stringless, without any fibre, and of tender, luscious quality. The plants grow large and erect, and are very little troubled by insects. They commence bearing only a few days later than Red Valentine, but continue much longer and the pods are longer and more straight, more slender and more uniform in size and shape and produced in much greater abundance; for this reason Giant Stringless is a much better variety for the market gardener and also one of the best for the home garden.

LONGFELLOW OR SHIPPER'S GREEN POD.—Considered one of the very best varieties for the market gardener's use and is grown very extensively, especially in the South. The pods are very attractive, long, straight and round. They are fleshy, of dark green color, measure from 6½ to 7 inches in length and usually contain about 6 seeds. The quality is of the finest, wonderfully tender, brittle, and there are no strings except when pods are quite old. A very early variety and exceedingly prolific. This bean has proven one of the most profitable varieties to grow for the market and is a boon for the gardener.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD.—This medium early bean is very popular in some sections of the South. It is the longest-podded dwarf sort. The plants are large and prolific. Leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long, often six to seven inches, flat, irregular in shape, bright, but rather dark green and of exceptionally fine flavor.

REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—A standard sort, highly esteemed for late planting for snaps and very extensively used for shipping and pickling. The plants are very large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with many small, smooth, light green leaves. The pods are about 5½ inches long, cylindrical, slightly curved, of light green color; late; immensely productive.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—(Also called Italian Bean.)—Large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, shelled green or dry. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and about equal to the Lima in quality.



First of All Stringless Green Pod

It is wise to get your order in early! It is easy to neglect ordering until planting time comes all at once. Then out of necessity you fly to the grocer as a last resort--pay fancy high prices for skimpy package seeds that may be several seasons old. The result is a poor stand, puny plants, slow growth and inferior yields. Don't make this mistake this year. Save money and wasted effort by preparing right now.

POLE LIMA BEANS



Wood's Prolific
Bush Lima

EARLY LEVIATHAN.—This is the earliest variety of the large-seeded Pole Limas. It is a most productive sort and produces pods which are from 5 to 5½ inches long and contain 4 to 6 very large seeds which are quite white with a slightly greenish tinge, and are of the finest quality; it is excellent for either home or the market. We especially recommend this variety for the Northern States, where, on account of the short season, it has been hitherto impossible to grow this luscious vegetable.

IDEAL.—The largest-podded and most prolific pole Lima yet introduced. Vines unusually vigorous, bearing large clusters of broad pods from 7 to 8 inches in length and containing 4 to 6 large beans of superb quality and rich flavor. This is a medium late variety, earlier than King Of The Garden, and with much larger pods and more productive. In quality it is unsurpassed and ought to have a place in every garden. It also is the best main crop variety for market gardeners.

KING OF THE GARDEN.—An old standard market sort. The pods are large, numerous and well filled and the beans are of mammoth size.

The Best Bush Limas

The popularity of the Bush Lima Bean is increasing by leaps and bounds, and justly so, as the newer types, such as Wilson's Bush, Wood's Prolific, Fordhook Bush, etc., which are now mostly planted are much bigger yielders, are also much earlier than the older bush varieties and than any pole Limas. They can be successfully grown in most any part of our country, North and South. Lima Beans should also now take the place of the ordinary field beans as they are of richer and more delicate flavor, and in the dry state can be used the same as ordinary beans and keep equally well. They are also very desirable if served as green beans. They are unexcelled for either boiling, baking or canning.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC.—The earliest of all Limas; valuable on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness. It is always loaded down with pods which are borne continuously from early summer till frost. Rich buttery limas—the true flavor. Vines are without runners. Pods short, flat and contain four small beans which are of delicious quality. This is an improved Henderson Bush Lima, yielding 50 per cent larger crops and much larger beans than the old variety.

WILSON'S—The earliest and most productive of the large-seeded Bush Limas. An entirely new and distinct variety which we believe will take the lead of all Bush Lima Beans. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook, retaining all the good qualities of its parents besides being much earlier and more productive than either one. Grown side by side of its parent varieties, Wilson's made a good crop when the other two kinds were not ready for picking. The bushes are healthy, of sturdy habit, growing more erect than Fordhook. They

mature their first pods extremely early and bear continuously till frost. The pods are produced in large clusters on long spikes well above the plants, are of good size, contain 4 to 5 large, thick, oval beans, similar in shape and size to Fordhook; these beans are meaty, tender, juicy and of delicious flavor; they are white with a greenish tinge, indicating high quality. **This is a tremendous cropper and unquestionably the most profitable Bush Lima to raise for the market.**

FORDHOOK.—One of the best and earliest bush limas and very popular everywhere. The plant is vigorous and erect growing, bearing the pods well above the ground. The pods which are produced in large clusters are medium green, about four and three-fourths inches long, and each contains three to five large beans of exceptionally fine quality. Both pods and beans are twice the size of Dreer's Bush Lima and in season it is from four to six days earlier. Seed large, irregularly oval in shape, very thick white, with greenish tinge.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED.—A very early, large-seeded Bush Lima Bean. It is fully eight days earlier than the old Burpee's Bush Lima and produces larger pods and more and larger beans in the pods; the seed is also considerably thicker. The plants grow upright about 30 inches in height and measure 24 inches across the top. They are very productive, producing immense crops of pods which measure from 5 to 6 inches in length. The beans are of enormous size and most luscious flavor.

BURPEE'S BUSH.—Handsome, large pods, being filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas.



WILSON'S BUSH LIMA



POLE BEANS

GRAND VALLEY WHITE EGG.—A wonderful bean. A new variety to most people outside of this state, but a native of this part of the country, and much treasured and relished by all who know it. Called Butter Beans or Lima Beans by some, because used mostly shelled, dry or green, like Lima Beans and resembling them in their peculiar, rich and delicious flavor, so superior to that of other beans.

According to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, these beans belong to the same class as the well known flowering Scarlet Runner, a near relative to the Lima Bean. Beans of the Scarlet Runner class are much grown in northern localities to take the place of Lima Beans, where these do not mature, and in England they are more largely grown than any other bean, and used as string and shell beans.

The Grand Valley White Egg is a pole bean, but here generally allowed to trail over the ground. The vines grow to a length of about 8 feet; the seed is oblong and round, resembling that of Scarlet Runner in shape and size but is pure white. It is about four to five times the size of a Navy bean.

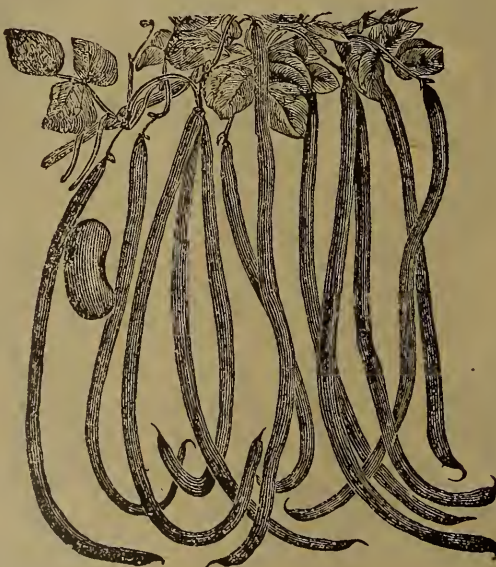
Grand Valley White Egg is no doubt the Lima Bean for the North and for high altitudes, maturing much earlier than any other Lima Beans, and being more hardy can therefore be planted earlier. It is also very much more productive, a single plant yielding an enormous quantity of these large White Egg Beans of exquisite flavor.

Used, cooked and prepared like ordinary Lima Beans or used as snap beans in the English way, that is the pods sliced into narrow strips diagonally instead of broken into pieces like ordinary snap beans, these beans make a most appetizing dish, and are unexcelled in rich delicious flavor by any other kind.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well, and are very productive, bearing in large clusters. Pods which often reach nine or ten inches in length and are curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young.

BURGER'S STRINGLESS (White Seeded Kentucky Wonder).—One of the earliest and all-around good snap beans. It resembles the Kentucky Wonder in form of pod but it is much earlier, more productive, bearing a much longer time and the dried seed is of pure white color. The pods are from 6 to 8 inches long, oval-round, of dark green color, very brittle, stringless, without fibre, tender and of sweet, mild flavor. Seed small, white, fine for baking. Equally desirable for the market as for the home garden.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL.—A popular variety for planting among the corn and thus furnishing a good crop without the use of poles. Medium early, very productive, pods about 4 inches long.



Kentucky Wonder

Asparagus or Yard Long



Grand Valley White Egg

LAZY WIFE.—Pods wonderfully broad, thick and entirely stringless: when fully grown are from 5 to 6 inches long, exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored when cooked. Fine for an early and late snap sort; also as a dry shell or winter bean. The seed is medium sized, nearly round and pure white.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—A magnificent variety that bears very early and continually the entire season, producing clusters of 3 to 6 pods of fine light yellow color. Pods average about 9 inches in length, exceedingly tender, and entirely stringless. Owing to its earliness and hardness this magnificent Pole Bean is well adapted even to very Northern latitudes. Its very large pods are beautiful in appearance and are unexcelled in quality by any wax bean.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—The best and most productive main crop variety of the Wax Podded Pole Beans. It is medium early, and is of excellent quality and is used either as snap or green or dried shell beans. The vines are of large growth and produce an abundance of clusters of 2 to 6 yellow pods, averaging about 8 inches in length. They are very attractive and much used for show and exhibition purposes. The pods are flat, straight, very broad, thick and fleshy, entirely stringless. The seed pure white. A splendid variety for the home garden and for the market.

SCARLET RUNNER.—One of the best beans for snaps or for green shelled beans; in the north often used in place of Limas. It is mostly used in this country, however, as an ornamental climber and it is a rapid and tall grower, in 6 weeks attaining a height of 8 feet, but grows 20 to 25 feet high. It is entirely rust proof. The plants bearing all season large sprays of brilliant scarlet flowers which are twice the size of the common Bean blossoms.

ASPARAGUS OR YARD LONG.—A curiosity as well as a good table bean. A very prolific and rank climber, producing enormous crops of slender pods 2 feet and more in length which are of excellent quality for snap-shorts. Should be grown more extensively in the home garden.

GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY



WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF FIELD SEEDS

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

FEBRUARY 1, 1920

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, no discount.

These prices are all F. O. B. Grand Junction, Colo., customer to pay transportation charges; if wanted by parcel post, add extra for postage; see inside front cover for parcel post rates. All prices are subject to Market Changes, and subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

We charge extra 60c each for new seamless bags, jute bags are weighed in, no charge for them and no charge for packing and drayage.

We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order. We guarantee that they are perfectly satisfactory on arrival or they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Conditions are very unusual this year and we can not tell a long time in advance what the prices will be. The following are our present prices, they hold good for a reasonable time, but if you delay ordering ask for the latest prices, or send your order and we will send your full money's worth.

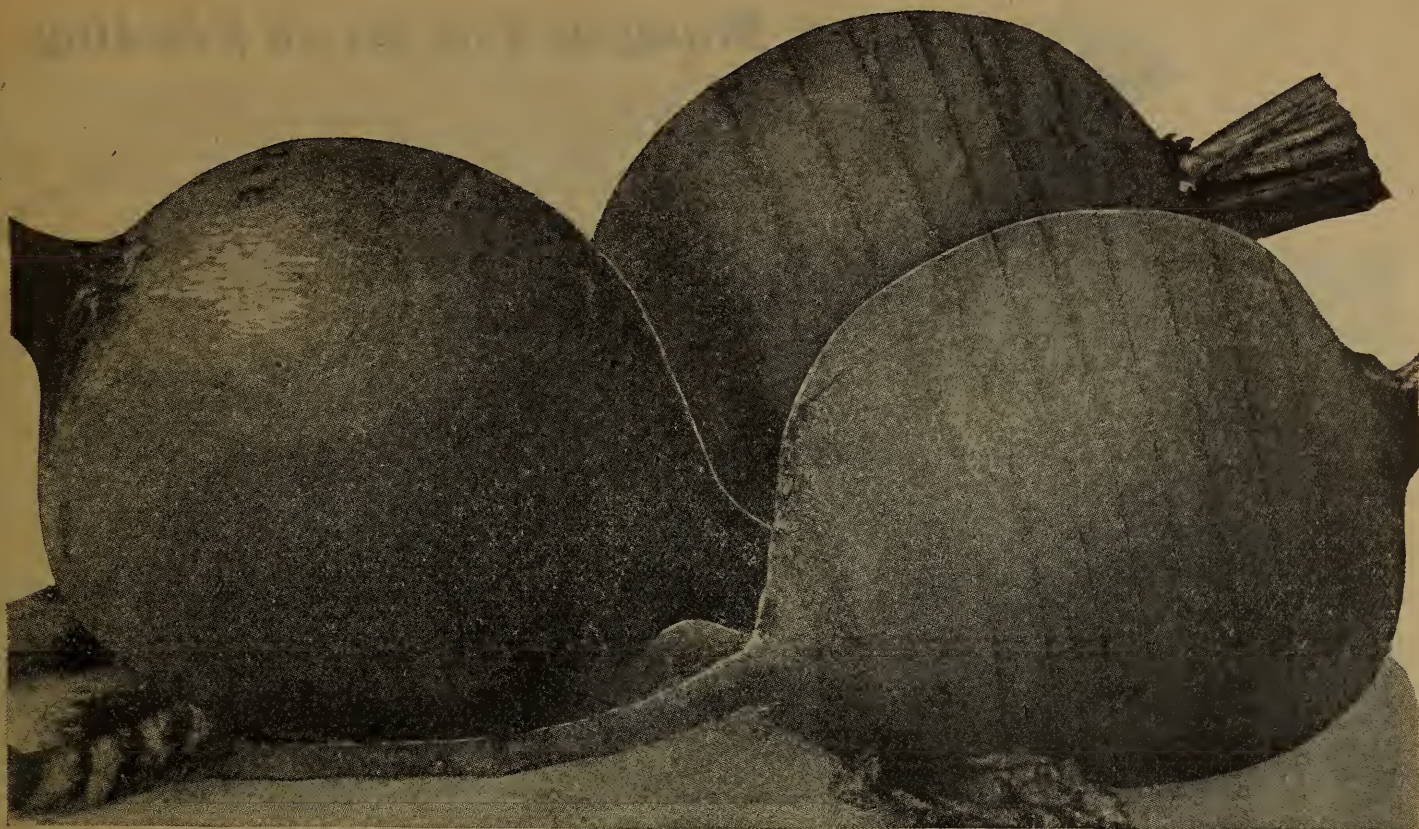
If other varieties are wanted as offered here, ask for prices. When ordering please give date of our quotations. Should our prices appear higher than those of other houses, please send for samples and compare qualities and values.

For full description of seeds here quoted, see our 1920 seed book.

Our "Mile High" brand is the best seed obtainable and is unexcelled in purity, vitality, plumpness and color. Being grown in this high altitude in a short season and severe climate, these seeds are also the most hardy, earliest maturing and are suitable for all climates.

	Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.		Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
ALFALFA					Bromus Inermis (free of quack grass)—				
Colorado Mountain Alfalfa (the hardest strain of com- mon alfalfa known.)					Mile High.....	45c	40c	38c	\$35.00
Mile High (Extra Fancy).....	50c	48c	46c	\$44.00	Fancy.....	40c	38c	36c	34.00
Fancy.....	50c	45c	42c	40.00	Red Top Solid Seed—				
Choice.....	45c	40c	38c	36.00	Mile High.....	30c	28c	26c	25.00
Prime.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00	Fancy.....	30c	27c	25c	24.00
Fair.....	35c	30c	27c	25.00	Choice.....	28c	2.c	23c	22.00
Grimm or Everlasting Alfalfa (Colo. grown)—Mile High.....	80c	75c	72c	70.00	Red Top in Chaff—				
Turkestan Alfalfa (Genuine im- ported) Fancy.....	55c	50c	47c	45.00	Fancy.....	25c	23c	21c	20.00
CLOVERS					Orchard Grass—				
Sweet Clover, White—					Mile High.....	40c	36c	34c	33.00
Hulled, Mile High.....	45c	42c	40c	37.00	Fancy.....	35c	34c	33c	32.00
Fancy.....	42c	40c	37c	35.00	Kentucky Blue Grass—				
Choice.....	40c	37c	35c	32.00	Mile High.....	40c	38c	36c	34.00
Unhulled, Fancy.....	35c	30c	28c	26.00	Fancy.....	40c	37c	35c	33.00
Choice.....	35c	30c	27c	25.00	Meadow Fescue—				
Sweet Clover, Yellow (Biennial)					Mile High.....	50c	47c	46c	45.00
Hulled, Mile High.....	40c	37c	35c	32.00	Fancy.....	45c	4.c	43c	42.00
Fancy.....	40c	35c	33c	31.00	Tall Meadow Oat—				
Unhulled, Fancy.....					Mile High.....	50c	45c	40c	37.50
Choice.....					Fancy.....	45c	43c	39c	36.0
Alsik —					English Rye, Fancy.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00
Mile High.....	70c	65c	63c	62.00	Italian Rye, Fancy.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00
Fancy.....	65c	63c	62c	61.00	Canada Blue Grass, Fancy.....	30c	27c	2.c	25.00
Choice.....	65c	62c	60c	58.00	Johnson Grass, Fancy.....	45c	40c	37c	35.00
Alsike and Timothy Mixture, containing about 30% Alsike.	40c	35c	32c	30.00	Bermuda Grass, Fancy.....	80c	75c	72c	70.00
Medium Red Clover—					Lawn Grass—				
Mile High.....	70c	68c	65c	62.00	Mile High.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Fancy.....	65c	62c	60c	59.00	Evergreen.....	35c	32c	30c	28.00
Choice.....	65c	61c	59c	57.00	Sudan Grass.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00
Mammoth Red Clover—					Annual Hog Pasture.....	15c	10c	9c	8.25
Mile High.....	70c	68c	65c	63.00	Permanent Meadow Mix- tures—				
Fancy.....	65c	63c	62c	60.00	No. 1M, for light soils.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Choice.....	65c	62c	60c	58.00	No. 2M, for rich loams or prai- rie soil.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
White Dutch Clover—					No. 3M, for moist land.....	45c	40c	35c	32.00
Mile High.....	75c	70c	68c	66.00	Permanent Pasture Mix- tures—				
Fancy.....	70c	68c	66c	65.00	No. 4P, for light, gravelly soils.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
GRASSES					No. 5P, for rich loams or prai- rie soil.....	40c	35c	32c	30.00
Timothy—					No. 6P, for moist land.....	45c	40c	35c	32.00
Mile High.....	25c	22c	20c	18.00	No. 7P, for orchard, etc.....	45c	40c	35c	32.00
Fancy.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	Millets—				
					Common.....	10c	6½c	6c	5.00
					Golden.....	10c	6½c	6c	5.50
					Hog or Broom Corn.....	10c	6½c	6c	5.50
					Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass.....	15c	10c	9c	8.50
					Siberian or Russian.....	10c	6½c	6c	5.50

	Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.		Lb.	10 to 25 lbs., per lb.	25 to 50 lbs., per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	
GRAINS					Salt Bush—					
Barley—					Australian.....	\$1.25	\$1.00			
California or Feed.....	10c	7c	6c	\$5.00	Sunflower—					
White Hulless or Bald.....	10c	8c	7c	6.00	Mammoth Russian.....	20c	19c	18c	\$17.00	
Success Beardless.....	10c	8c	7½c	7.00	Vetch—					
Wisconsin Pedigree.....	10c	7c	6c	5.50	Sand or Winter.....	45c	40c	38c	36.00	
Buckwheat—					Spring.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	
Japanese.....	10c	8½c	8c	7.50	BIRD SEED					
Silverhull.....	10c	8½c	8c	7.50	Hemp.....	17c	16c	15c	14.00	
Beans, Field—					Canary.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	
California Pink.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Bird Rape.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	
Mexican Pinto.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Bird Millet.....	10c	7c	6c	4.50	
Improved Mexican, white, splashed red.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Mixed Bird Seed (per lb.).....	10c				
Red Kidney.....	15c	14c	13c	12.50	POTATOES					
White Mexican.....	15c	10c	9c	8.50	Irish Cobbler.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
White Navy.....	15c	10c	9c	8.50	Extra Early Ohio or Six Weeks..	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
White Tepary.....	15c	11c	10c	9.50	Bliss Red Triumph.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
Beans, Soy or Soja—					Downing.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
Early Black.....	20c	19c	18c	17.00	Mammoth White Pearl.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
Early Yellow.....	20c	19c	18c	17.00	Russet Burbank.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
Corn, Extra Early Varieties					Red McClure.....	15c	10c	8c	6.50	
(Home grown)—					ONION SETS					
Australian White Flint.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50		1 lb. = 1 qt.	4 lbs. = 4 qts.	8 lbs. = 1-4 bu.	16 lbs. = 1-2 bu.	32 lbs. = 1 bu.
Swadley.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Red Bottom.....	20c	70c	\$1.20	\$2.25	\$4.25
Northwestern Dent or Bloody Butcher.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Yellow Bottom.....	20c	65c	1.15	2.10	4.00
Minnesota No. 13.....	15c	10c	9c	8.00	White Bottom.....	25c	75c	1.35	2.50	4.75
Pride of the North.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Yellow Prizetaker.....	25c	80c	1.40	2.60	5.00
King of the Earlies.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	Egyptian or Perennial..	15c	45c	80c	1.50	2.50
Calico.....	15c	9c	8c	7.50	POULTRY AND STOCK FEEDS					
Silver King.....	15c	10c	9c	8.00						
Golden Glow.....	15c	10c	9c	8.00	Mixed Cereal Poultry Foods.					
Fodder and Silo Corn (Home					Mile High Chick Food.....	\$1.35	\$2.60	\$4.85		
grown)—					Mile High Development g Feed.....	1.25	2.40	4.65		
Improved Leaming.....	15c	9c	8c	7.00	Mile High Hen or Egg Feed.....	1.25	2.40	4.65		
Iowa Gold Mine.....	15c	10c	8c	7.00	Mash (for moulting fowls).....	1.00	1.95	3.75		
Iowa Silver Mine.....	15c	9c	8c	7.00	Poultry Grain.					
Colorado White Elephant.....	15c	9c	8c	7.00	Alfalfa Meal.....	.90	1.60	3.00		
Evergreen Sweet Fodder.....	15c	13c	12c	10.00	Barley, Rolled.....	1.20	2.30	4.50		
Flax—					Corn, Cracked.....	1.10	2.00	3.80		
Primost.....	20c	17c	16c	15.00	Corn, Whole.....	1.10	2.00	3.80		
Oats—					Millet, Hog.....	1.20	2.30	4.50		
Sixty Day or Kherson.....	10c	8c	7c	6.00	Milo Maize.....	1.20	2.25	4.25		
New Market.....	10c	8c	7c	5.50	Oats.....	1.10	2.00	3.90		
Silvermine.....	10c	8c	7c	5.50	Oil Meal (Ground Oil Cake).....	1.70	3.15	6.00		
White Russian.....	10c	8c	7c	6.00	Wheat.....	1.20	2.35	4.60		
Swedish Select.....	10c	8c	7c	5.50	Cotton Seed Meal or Cake.....	1.50	2.90	5.75		
Victory.....	15c	9c	7½c	6.50	Animal Poultry Foods.					
Texas Red Rust Proof.....	10c	9c	8c	7.00	Blood Meal.....	2.00	3.95	7.75		
Speltz—					Meat and Bone.....	1.35	2.50	4.85		
Spring Speltz.....	10c	8c	7c	6.00	Meat, Bone and Blood.....	1.50	2.85	5.50		
White Beardless Winter Speltz	20c	15c	12c	10.00	Meat Meal.....	1.50	2.85	5.50		
Peas, Field—					Beef Scraps.....	1.70	3.25	6.25		
San Louis Valley.....	10c	9c	8c	7.00	Bone, Charcoal, Grit and Shells.					
Peas, Cow—					Charcoal.....	1.50	2.75	5.25		
New Era.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	Cracked Bone.....	1.35	2.50	4.85		
Whippoorwill.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	Granite Grit.....	.60	1.00	1.85		
Rye—					Oyster Shells.....	.75	1.40	2.25		
Spring Rye.....	10c	8c	7c	6.50	Calf Meal, Etc.					
Winter Rye, common.....	10c	8c	7c	6.50	Blatchford's Calf Meal.....	2.10	4.00	7.60		
Winter Rye, Rosen, True.....	15c	10c	8c	7.00	Blatchford's Pig Meal.....	2.10	4.00		
Wheat—					Blatchford's Lamb Meal.....	2.10	4.00		
Marquis.....	10c	8c	7c	6.50	A. & C. Calf Meal.....	1.75	3.25	6.25		
Macaroni or Durum.....	10c	9c	8c	7.00	FORAGE PLANTS					
Defiance Regenerated, or Mil- lion Dollar.....	10c	9c	8c	6.75	Peanuts—					
Defiance, ordinary.....	10c	9c	8c	6.50	Spanish.....	30c	25c	23c	22.00	
Red Turkey Winter.....	10c	9c	8c	6.50	Virginia.....	30c	25c	24c	23.00	
SORGHUMS					Rape—					
Broom Corn—					Dwarf Essex.....	20c	18c	17c	16.00	
Improved Evergreen.....	15c	10c	8c	7.00	We carry a full line of Incubators and Brooders. Send for Catalog.					
Dwarf Evergreen or Okla.....	15c	10c	8c	7.50	Note.—If larger quantities of seeds than listed are wanted, ask					
Feterita—					for special prices.					
Kafir—										
Red Kafir.....	10c	8c	7c	6.00						
Dwarf Black Hull White.....	10c	8c	7c	5.75						
Milo Maize, Yellow.....	10c	8c	7c	5.75						
Sugar Cane—										
Minn. Early Black Amber.....	10c	8c	7c	5.50						
Red Amber.....	10c	9c	8c	6.50						
Orange Cane.....	10c	8c	7c	6.25						



Black Knight

TABLE BEETS

BEETS do best in a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be planted from early spring until middle of summer. For winter use plant in June. Drop one inch deep in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre.

BLACK KNIGHT.—The beet for all seasons, for sowing for early, for second crop, succession planting and for late plantings for winter use. Black Knight is remarkable for its uniform, perfect turnip shape; the roots are always smooth with but a small tap-root, and are of medium size, about 3 inches in diameter. Their flesh is fine grained, always free from all woody fibres, of exceptional fine quality and sweet flavor. The color of the skin and flesh is the deepest dark red, the darkest color of any Beet, and is retained when cooked, making the beets most attractive for both canning and pickling. The leaves are dark green and shaded with red, are very small and upright growing, allowing close planting. This is the kind of beet every market gardener wants, the kind that brings customers back asking for more.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—One of the earliest and best of the old standard beets, ready for the table in 40 days. It is an improvement over the well-known Extra Early Egyptian, being equally as early, but larger and more round in form. The roots run uniform in size and shape, have small tops just right for early bunching. The flesh is deep red, sweet, tender and of excellent quality. Crosby's Egyptian is fit for the market earlier than most other kinds. It develops its fine turnip shape already in the early stage of its growth and on that account it is also preferred to most other kinds which take a much longer time to grow to a proper marketable form. Crosby's Egyptian is one of the best beets to grow for the market. It is a sure money maker for the gardener. Our strain is exceptionally fine, extremely early and very uniform in shape and color.

DETROIT DARK RED.—An early variety and one of the best of the dark red turnip beets for main crop. The roots are of perfect turnip shape, always smooth with a small tap-root, vermilion-red, zoned with a lighter color. The color of the skin is dark blood-red and the flesh deep vermilion-red. The quality is the very best, sweet and tender. The Detroit is very popular, especially in the western states, and deservedly so, as its handsome and dark rich color and its delicious taste make it an ideal table beet. It is also a very desirable sort for the market gardener as it is fine for bunching, its small, upright growing tops allowing close planting, making possible the biggest yield per acre of any turnip-shaped variety. Splendid for either summer or fall use and good for storage over winter.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—One of the very earliest and best varieties for forcing; also excellent for first early crop out of doors. Leaves are dark green, veined with dark red; roots dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with

very small tap-roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shades, hard, crisp and tender at all times.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED.—This early, globe-shaped Beet, of excellent quality, is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color, which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light-colored rings seen in some varieties. The medium-sized beets are smooth and handsome, and are now largely used for canning as well as for the home garden and market.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small. The roots are bright deep red, smooth, round or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. The flesh is bright red, zoned with pinkish white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP.—One of the best varieties to follow the extra early varieties and for late crop. Should be planted at the same time to mature just after the extra earlys. The shape is round; color deep red. The beets mature very uniformly, and are fine-flavored and tender.

LONG BLOOD RED.—The finest long beet grown for fall and winter use. It is of deep red color, almost black, rich, excellent flavor; is an enormous cropper, and keeps solid and fresh throughout the long winter. Cooks sweet, tender and crisp; is very desirable for pickles, and in every way may be considered the standard long beet for the market and the home garden. The long, slender roots grow largely under ground, are, when mature, about 2 inches in diameter and 10 inches long. They are ready for the table in about 60 days. They are very prolific, as much as 10 to 12 tons having been grown per acre. Foliage dark crimson.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET.—Produces more food for the table than almost any other vegetable, and it also requires less care; it yields a constant crop from July to winter. The leaves are used for greens the same as Spinach or Beet tops, and are fully equal in quality to the Spinach. They can also be used all summer when spinach is not available. When the leaves grow larger the broad, pure white stems and midribs are used and cooked like Asparagus or made into very good pickles.

Large Ribbed, White.—A very delicious vegetable.

Lucullus.—These plants grow 2 to 2½ feet high, produce very thick and broad stalks like Rhubarb. The leaves are heavily crumpled, like Savoy Spinach, and are very tender and of fine flavor.

Mangels For Stock Feeding

MANGELS grown for stock feeding form very wholesome and nutritious food. Of special value for feeding cows, as they greatly increase the flow of milk. Of great value as well for feeding hogs and poultry; for the dairy farmer the most profitable crop to raise.

This class of beets grows well on almost any kind of soil. But large yields can only be expected from good soil well tilled. Plow deep. Sow from middle of April till first of June in drills two to three feet apart. When four or five inches high thin to twelve inches in row. Dig after first frost. We have selected the following varieties as being adapted to the needs of our customers.

Write for prices on large amounts.

Sow ten pounds per acre during early spring two feet apart between rows; thin out to eight inches in rows.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP.—Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate by the Danish government because it produced the largest tonnage per acre and contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. In color it is reddish yellow and a distinct type.

It is very hardy; grows well above ground and is easily pulled. Yields 100 tons per acre and more. Feeding value, \$5.00 per ton.

This wonderful beet is a native of Denmark, the result of 100 years' scientific beet culture; was first introduced in this country about five years ago. Our seed is grown by one of the oldest and largest growers in Denmark.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Shape cylindrical; color deep rich yellow. Flesh yellow, circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. It is an enormous cropper.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—A particularly fine stock mangel. The roots attain enormous size. Smooth and regular in shape. It grows well above the ground and is easily pulled. The best variety for deep rich soil.

GIANT ECKENDORF.—One of the most popular varieties of mangels grown in Germany, where root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also proved very satisfactory in the United States wherever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, very heavy and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid; white in color and high feeding value. This variety is a phenomenal yielder and is easily harvested. The largest proportion growing above ground.

GIANT HALF SUGAR MANGEL.—This variety of Stock Beet yields almost as much as any Mangel Beet but contains a very much larger per cent of sugar, consequently is one of the best feeding varieties.

SUGAR BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN.—This variety has proved to be a valuable sort not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of the country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has rather long, slender root; is rich in sugar; grows deep in the ground; it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to acre, but 25 and more have been obtained of it; it contains 15 to 18 per cent sugar.

**Champion
Beet
Grower of
America.**

Mr. B. A.
Smith, one of

Grand Junction's
most prominent
ranchers, is en-
titled to the belt
for beet growing,
having produced
from two acres 200 tons
of Giant Sludstrup Beets
from which he fed and
wintered over forty head
of hogs and several head
of cattle, besides selling
fifty tons of the beets.



Danish Giant Sludstrup, the heaviest yielding Stock Beet

CABBAGE EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES.

Culture—Cabbage requires a rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in January or February very thinly and shallow in hotbeds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well. Prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out in the open in rows three feet apart.



COPENHAGEN MARKET.

The earliest large round-headed cabbage. A valuable new, early cabbage, producing round, hard heads very early in the season. As early as the Jersey Wakefield, but producing larger heads and larger crops than any other cabbage equally as early. It is the most popular early cabbage with market gardeners here. The heads average about 10 pounds in weight, are ball shaped, solid and firm, with small core, fine veins and of excellent quality. They remain in good condition for considerable length of time. The plants mature very evenly and the entire crop can be cut at one time and the ground used for other crops. The plants are short-stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground. The light green leaves are medium in size, saucer-shaped, and are always tightly folded. The



Copenhagen Market

plants may therefore be set closer than most other early varieties. It is a vigorous grower and yielder. Our stock of Copenhagen Market comes to us direct from the originator.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Ready for the market in about 70 days from sowing; one of the best extra-early cabbage grown. The plants are short stemmed with few smooth and thick outer leaves. The heads are of medium size, hard, pointed and of very fine quality. A reliable, sure header; being very hardy, it resists cold and will give good results even under unfavorable conditions.

EARLY ETAMPES.—A few days later than Express. It forms a fine, hard, pointed head, of extra quality. It has a short stem, and grows close to the ground, and by reason of having so few outer leaves the plants may be set close together.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—Sold also as Lightning, Race-Horse, etc. It is the earliest of all cabbages. Hard, pointed heads of good size; not quite as large as Jersey Wakefield and not as sure heading.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.—This very early cabbage has won the favor of all early kraut makers, as it produces nice heads, and having but few outside leaves and allowing close planting, it often yields a great deal more per acre than any mid-season cabbages; it yields twice as much as Jersey Wakefield and its crop is often equal to the Danish Ballhead.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than the early summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. If a farmer will plant but one kind of Cabbage, this is the one to use. Can be planted in Spring and Summer, and keeps splendidly over Winter. Practically every plant will produce a fine hard head, measuring from 10 to 14 inches in diameter.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A well known and very popular early variety. In season a little later than Wakefield. Heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure heading variety, valuable not only for early, but also for winter cabbage. It is extensively used for the home garden.



All Head

CABBAGE

Intermediate and Late Varieties



Burgess' Large Late Flat Dutch

SUREHEAD.—This sort produces large, round, flattened heads, which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is a good keeper and shipper. One of the most reliable late sorts and certain to head, even in unfavorable seasons.

HOLLANDER OR DANISH BALLHEAD.—The best cabbage to store during winter and is in large demand everywhere at profitable prices during the spring months. Our stock is the very best type. This variety originated in Denmark and is grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and a long keeper. The weight of a head trimmed and ready for market is at least one-fourth more than that of any other variety of equal size. Our strain is the finest in the market, stem about 5 inches high, large uniformly typical heads.

DANISH ROUND HEAD SHORT STEM.—An earlier, large heading and shorter stemmed type of the famous Hollander. One of the grandest of all cabbages and largely grown in our state for shipping. It never fails to produce a big crop of solid, heavy heads, which are beautifully white when trimmed and are unsurpassed in eating and keeping qualities. Danish Round Head is superior to the old Hollander, it is of more robust growth, therefore better able to resist blight; it also has less outer foliage and can therefore be set closer together and yield more per acre. We can also supply the following sorts: Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Early York, Extra Early Etampes, Drumhead Brunswick. See prices for these and all other cabbages on pages 1 to 3.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK.—This is the best largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to center, and will frequently average 12 inches in diameter. A sure cropper and in every way a first class sort.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.

— Heads large, almost round; a sure header. These cabbages have crimped leaves and are more tender, of milder and sweeter flavor than the smooth-leaved varieties; their flavor will improve after being frosted. They are equal in quality to Cauliflower and make a good substitute for it where this vegetable cannot be grown. They should be in every private garden and when once used, they will always be planted.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE.—A new, most delicious vegetable for your table and a most profitable crop to grow for market. Many carloads of it are grown every year in Florida, California and other states and shipped to eastern markets. It is offered now in the markets of all large cities and has proved a source of great profit to the grower, yielding three times as much as any other early cabbage and selling at 10 to 15 cents per pound when other cabbages bring only \$12.00 per ton. Yields in Florida are reported to have been about 30 tons per acre. The Chinese or Celery Cabbage when young has light green, crimped leaves; when maturing it forms heads like Cos Lettuce, which are about 15 inches high, having a diameter of 6 to 8 inches, weigh often 4 lbs., are as firm and solid as cabbage; their heart blanches to a crystalline white. The leaf is tender and has a distinctive, delicate, and very pleasant flavor. It is served on the table like Lettuce with French dressing; or if cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing it makes a splendid cold slaw. It can also be cooked like Cabbage, but is without the strong cabbage flavor and tastes more like Cauliflower. Our seed is of the best variety, which matures quickly and produces large, solid and compact heads.

EARLY SUMMER.—An excellent second early cabbage; heads of medium size, round, somewhat flattened, solid and of excellent quality.

SUCCESSION.—A very popular second early sort, ten days later than Early Summer but larger. Heads deep, very firm and of excellent quality. A splendid keeper.

ALL SEASONS.—Medium early, large and hard heading. A good summer or winter sort. One of the most desirable of the second early varieties.

BURGESS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH

As a variety for winter market it has no superior, it is also the largest cabbage grown; a sure head and a long keeper. Heads large, bluish green, solid, deep, round and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. With good cultivation on moist rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up, hard and fine, producing heads of enormous size, which often weight 50 to 60 pounds each. Having but few outer leaves, it can be planted closer together than most sorts and will then produce a larger crop per acre, than any other kind. This is the finest late cabbage known, the best for kraut, for the market, for shipping, and for the home garden it has no superior.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD.—This is also a very large fall and winter variety, much used for main crop. Very large, compact heads, flat on top but deep, of excellent quality.



Danish Round Head Short Stem



Chinese or Celery Cabbage

CARROTS



Ox Heart or Guerande

For early crop sow in spring as soon as the ground is in working order. For late crop sow until middle of June. Sow half inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to three or more inches in row; one ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, four pounds to the acre.

EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING.—The earliest variety in cultivation and best for the table. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish orange colored roots are nearly round and when fully matured they are about two inches in diameter; they should be used before they are full grown, when they are tender and delicious. Much used for forcing, and pulled when they have only 4 or 5 leaves.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—A favorite for early crop; a little later than French Forcing. Color deep, beautiful orange; has a short, stump-shaped root about 3 inches long, large at top. Tender and delicious.

OX HEART OR GUERANDE.—A magnificent carrot, by many considered the best of all. The roots are comparatively short, about 5 inches long, but thick and often weighing a pound apiece; they terminate abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. About ten days earlier than Danvers. This is a desirable variety for soil so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive in it. A splendid variety for the home garden and for market.

CHANTENAY.—This is one of the best early carrots in existence, one which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop; it matures between Ox Heart and Danvers. The Carrots grow about 6 inches long, are stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet, sugary, and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table sort and a heavy cropper.

DANVERS HALF LONG.—Adapted to all soils and enormously productive, yielding more than any other table carrot, and often more than the large field carrots. Roots 6 to 8 inches long tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is very tender and sweet; it is a valuable carrot for both table use and for stock. We have an extra fine strain of this favorite sort, which is of very fine bright deep orange color, and exceptionally uniform in shape, size and color.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Very handsome, straight, smooth roots of bright red color, frequently 12 inches long, and 3 inches in diameter at the neck and tapering regularly to a point. Does best in light, well dug soil. A splendid carrot for the table and also for field culture, combining great productiveness with fine regular shape and tender sweet flesh.

LARGE WHITE BELGIUM.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white under, green above ground with small top, about 6 inches long. Flesh rather coarse and is raised exclusively for stock and is very easily gathered.

EARLY CHAMPION.—The stock carrot for the farmer and stock raiser, and once used, nothing will take its place. It is the heaviest cropping variety grown, yielding in suitable ground from 25 to 50 tons per acre. The flesh is white, crisp, solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are smooth, seven to nine inches long, very broad at the shoulder and taper regularly to the point; they are easily harvested.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Quite similar to White Belgian except in color. Roots 20 inches long, broad and pointed; light orange below the surface, green above.



Chantenay

STOCK CARROTS.

Every farmer should plant an acre or two of Carrots, as they make excellent feed and are well liked by all stock. Their nutritive value is a very high one, and they seem also to be a sort of tonic, keeping the stock in good condition. Horses are especially fond of them, and in many large stables in the cities carrots are fed once a day. Most dairymen also know the value of carrots for cows, as they will not only increase

the flow of milk but also improve the quality and impart to the butter a beautiful golden color. The field carrots are easily raised; they yield enormous crops and can be stored over winter in the same way as potatoes.



Early Champion

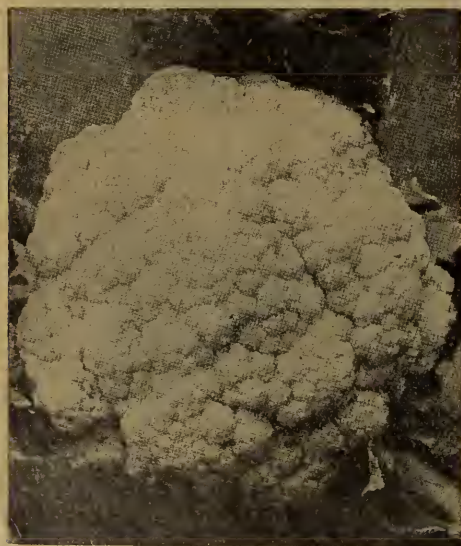
CAULIFLOWER

EXTRA EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL.—The earliest to mature, the surest to head, the most profitable to grow.

Whether for forcing or open ground planted early or late, it is the best, surest header of all. It is particularly desirable for forcing under glass. Every plant producing a superb head; more fine marketable heads are grown per acre than of any other cauliflower. The plants are short and stocky, the leaves long, narrow, growing erect and closely about the heads. Its close growing, compact habits enable the planter to grow one-third more on the same space of ground than can be done with most other sorts. The heads are of large size, 10 inches and more in diameter, solid, deep, nearly globe shaped, very heavy, compact and of a beautiful snow-white color. They are also of exquisite quality. Be sure to plant our Early Danish Snowball and you need not fear the outcome of the crop.



Extra Early Danish Snowball



Danish Giant or Dry Weather

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—This fine old and reliable variety is still a great favorite with market gardeners throughout the country; very early, close growing, of compact habit; is well adapted for forcing under glass during winter and spring. The heads are large. For early or late planting, for the family or the market garden, this variety can be depended upon for excellent results. Is but a few days later than our Danish Snowball and is not quite so large.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—An extra early variety, useful for spring planting. Heads medium size with narrow and straight leaves; they are snow white and of fine quality. Dwarf habit.

DRY WEATHER OR DANISH GIANT.—A variety of dwarf but vigorous growth; it produces stone-hard and snow-white heads which are larger but a little later than Snowball. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than other sorts. The heads are crisp, tender and of the finest quality; they keep in condition for use for a long time. As indicated by the name, it is especially and peculiarly adapted to dry, hot locations, being a sure header there, when other sorts fail; but it will also do as well as any other sort in moist or wet seasons. Dry weather cauliflower should not be used for forcing, but on the open ground, if thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the Cauliflower that gives the highest yield. It is exceedingly hardy, easily to grow and perhaps the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which most other sorts would fail.

DANISH AUTUMN GIANT.—A distinct and valuable late variety with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, white, firm, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their development.

Culture of Caul flower—For early use seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a greenhouse, hotbed or in boxes in the house about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out the weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. For late use sow in beds about May 10 and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them to two and a half feet each way. Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and be continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants. As soon as the heads begin to form tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light. By this process nice white heads are obtained. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants. Our Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt and Autumn Giant Cauliflower are selected Danish grown seed (our own importation), and experienced market gardeners will have no other except Danish select seed.

CELERY

Culture—For early celery sow in February or March, in hotbeds, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to two or three inches in the rows, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields in July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high, well-drained place one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants, and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are two feet apart.



Easy
Blanching

EASY BLANCHING.—The most valuable celery and the one most extensively grown by progressive celery growers. It has become in only a few years the most popular variety in this country. Its remarkable combination of easy blanching and long-keeping qualities—not found in any other variety—make it at once the most valuable of all Celeries for those who grow for market as well as for all private gardeners, both for an early crop and for winter use. The plants are of strong and stocky growth with green foliage, showing a tinge of yellow in the inner leaves. The stalks are very large, heavy, thick and solid with shallow ribs and with extra large and firm hearts. Easy Blanching is of most attractive appearance, it blanches to a rich golden yellow color, so desirable and necessary long before it is possible to put it on other green celeries, and the quality is superb, tender and brittle, with an excellent nut-like, aromatic flavor. It grows well on muck and upland soil and keeps better in the trench than any other celery. Easy Blanching has displaced Golden Self-Blanching wherever it became known, as it is less liable to blight and is far superior to it in eating and keeping qualities. It is a trifle taller, fully as stout and ready for the market about two weeks later than Golden Self-Blanching, but when bleached and ready for sale it can hardly be distinguished from that variety. Our seed is the finest strain obtainable, produced from perfect specimen plants only.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety, and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree.

American Grown Seed.—The plants of this strain grow faster and are more robust than those of the French strain. We have extra fine stock and have heard no complaints about our seed being mixed with green and producing hollow stalked plants like most other California grown seed.

French Grown Seed.—Originator's strain the best in the market; critical growers will find this strain unsurpassed.

WHITE PLUME.—The earliest celery. Leaves pale green with tips almost white. As the plant matures, the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require but a short time to be earthed up before it is in condition for use. Can be bleached with boards. Ribs broad, plant tall. Our stock produces a beautiful type of very showy plants; it is free from green sorts and will give excellent satisfaction.

GIANT PASCAL.—This is a green-leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, are very brittle and require careful handling. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction. One of the leading varieties grown by market gardeners for winter keeping.

WINTER QUEEN.—A very fine variety for winter storage. Robust, stocky growth, requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy, broad and solid, but crisp and tender, blanching to a rich tender creamy-white.

TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY OR CELERIAC.—Grown for the roots which are large, turnip-shaped tops very small. Although the consumption is limited due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known. For a salad it excels all other varieties of celery, having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for a flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter.

CELERY PLANTS.—Early and late. See page 33.

PRICES FOR ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS ARE GIVEN ON PAGES 1, 2 and 3.



Giant Pascal

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—For early, sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of three or four weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart as soon as the weather is warm; ten to twelve seeds in a hill; cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruit as soon as big enough to use, or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about fifty hills and two pounds one acre.

Everbearing Cucumbers



EVERBEARING.—This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit, however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost. They are enormously productive, yielding many hundreds of bushels per acre. They exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth but invariably of perfect form, even when quite small. The average size is 4 to 5 inches in length, the color dark green. A very desirable variety for small bottle, dill pickles, and also for slicing, being of fine flavor, crisp and delicious.

EARLY FRAME.—Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous; vines very productive; fruit medium size.

BOSTON PICKLING.—The fruit abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, tender and well flavored.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Medium sized, dark green fruits.

EARLIEST OF ALL.—This is the earliest good sized cucumber grown. It is of the White Spine type; the fruits are about 7 inches long, straight, cylindrical and of dark green color and very uniform in shape and size. It has proven a great money maker for the market gardener of the south and is much planted there for early shipments north.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome dark green, with a few white spines, about 7 to 8 inches long. Ready for pickling in about 45 days and for slicing in about 50 days from sowing. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Extremely Early, A True Evergreen, The Biggest Yielder Of All. The Best To Grow For Market and For Shipping. The Ideal For The Home Garden. A very early White Spine Cucumber; fruits large, usually 8 to 10 inches in length, nearly cylindrical in form, slightly pointed at the ends, very smooth, straight and of intensely rich dark green color, very uniform in shape, size, color, always retaining their beautiful color until fully ripe, and presenting the finest appearance on the market; the flesh is white, fine grained, solid and of excellent flavor. The vines are robust, free of disease, setting on fruit quite early and bearing continuously until frost. They produce the largest crop of any known variety and often more than \$1,000.00 per acre have been obtained by southern growers for these beautiful cucumbers. It is one of the finest cucumbers for slicing and one of the best for small pickles.

EXTRA LONG OR EVERGREEN.—Later and of larger size than Early Fortune, growing about 10 to 12 inches long. A popular variety in some markets. Fruits are very regular in size and form, straight, smooth; of a very dark green color. The vines are of vigorous and healthy growth.

KLONDIKE.—It ripens in 50 to 55 days. It is one of the very best cucumbers for outdoors, being superior to others in hardiness and yielding large crops under most unfavorable conditions. It also differs from most other cucumbers in its beautiful, fine dark green color, only Early Fortune and Davis Perfect resemble it in that respect. Fruit 8 inches long, very symmetrical and square ended; flesh is white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Very popular with gardeners.

DAVIS PERFECT.—The most productive and the most perfect and handsome in form and color of the long White Spine sorts. There is always a ready sale for these beautiful, slender, dark green fruits, which measure from 12 to 16 inches in length and always retain their color until fully matured; and this color the handsomest of all cucumbers is alike on field and hothouse-grown stock. About a week or ten days later than Early Fortune.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This is unquestionably the most popular cucumber for general use. When matured is ten to fifteen inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time.

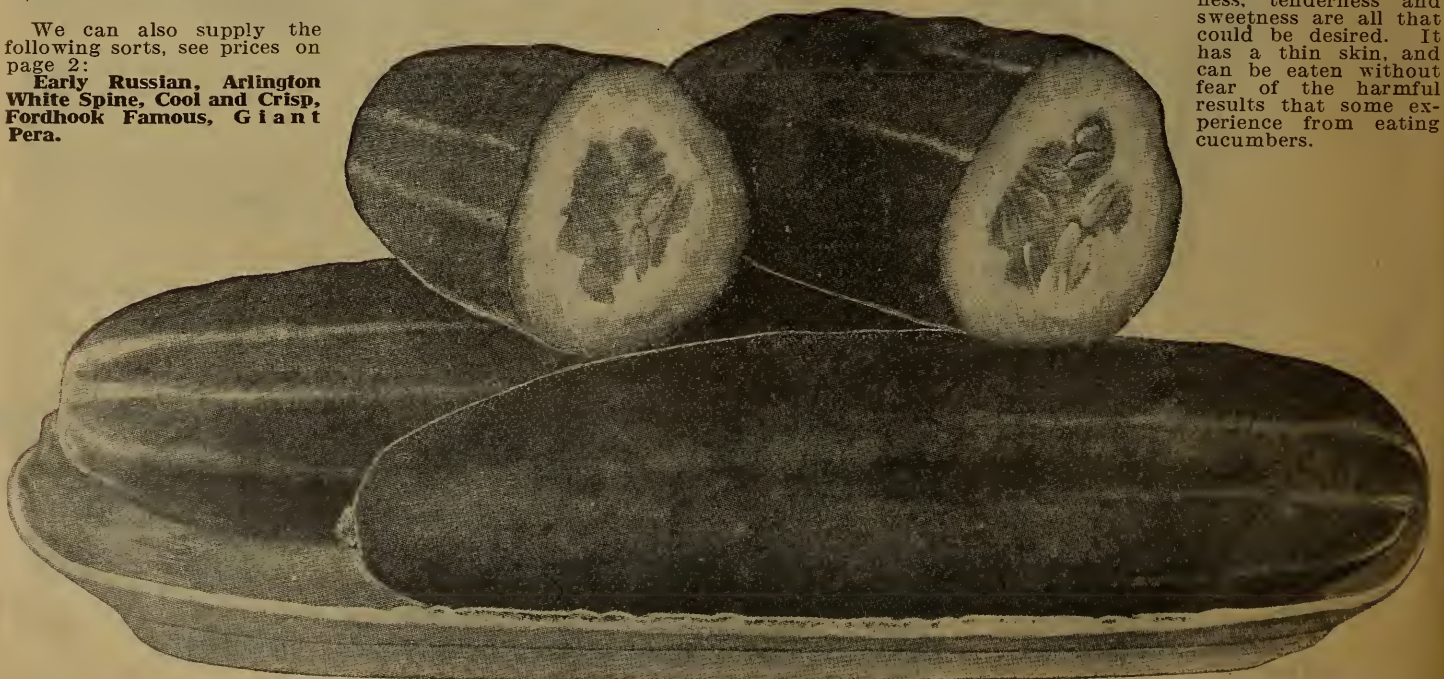
JAPANESE CLIMBING.—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. It fruits very early and continues abundantly during the season. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads.

LEMON CUCUMBER.—This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon, both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor, superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The crisp-

ness, tenderness and sweetness are all that could be desired. It has a thin skin, and can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers.

We can also supply the following sorts, see prices on page 2:

Early Russian, Arlington White Spine, Cool and Crisp, Fordhook Famous, Giant Pera.



Early Fortune Cucumbers

SWEET CORN

Corn delights in a rich, warm soil, and should not be planted until the weather is settled and warm. Cultivate often. Ten pounds of seed to the acre.
Grow your own sweet corn; there is no sweet corn as good as that from your own garden.

New
Silver
Beauty

New
Silver
Beauty



NEW SILVER BEAUTY.—The grandest, sweetest and largest extra-early sweet corn that has been introduced up to this time. When soil and weather conditions have been just right for planting, germination and growth, this splendid Sweet Corn, Silver Beauty, will be ready for market in about sixty days from sowing, as early as the small-eared varieties, while its ears are almost twice as large, averaging 10 inches in length. These ears are 12 or more rowed and are well filled with pure white, luscious, sweet and tender grains. It is a corn grown and bred to perfection. Its beautiful, silvery white rows of big, deep grains make it sell on sight. Its earliness and quality bring

highest prices. Another feature which makes this corn of special value for this part of the country is that its husk is very heavy and is extending from the ear protecting it from worms. Grow it this year and have the best and largest early sweet corn on the market. It is without doubt the most profitable variety to grow for the market and a boon to the grower. Most valuable also for the home garden. In planting this very early, while the soil is still real moist, cover only lightly. It will come through quicker and push right ahead.

PEEP O'DAY.—The earliest of all true sweet corns. One of the best varieties for the North and for high altitudes. Stalks dwarf, about 3½ feet high, each producing 2 to 3 ears, which are mostly of 10-rowed and about 6 inches long. The kernels are smaller than those of Early Cory, are pure white and deliciously sweet. This corn being small should be planted just far enough apart to admit cultivation.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.—One of the largest and best extra early sweet corns. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Cory, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use as early as those of any other sort. The ears are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome with no opening between rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort.

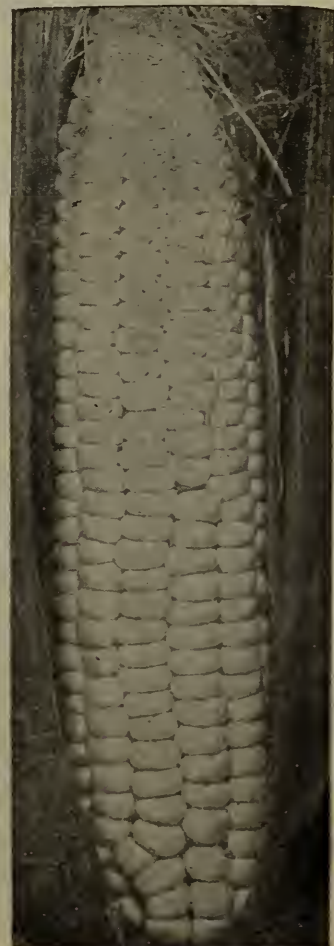
GOLDEN BANTAM.—A deservedly popular corn of extreme hardiness, on account of which it can be planted earlier than other varieties. It is a few days later than Silver Beauty. Golden Bantam has a distinct taste, and many people preferring it to all other varieties are planting it at intervals to obtain a continuous supply during the season: in our locality it can be sown as late as the middle of July and will furnish corn before frost. The stalks grow from 3½ to 4 feet in height and produce 2 and more good ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed and of a bright golden yellow color when ready for the table. It has to be tasted to be appreciated. It is the most luscious, sugary corn grown. Market gardeners find Golden Bantam a well paying crop throughout the season. Our seed stock is home grown, has been carefully selected and is the best obtainable.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties and is much esteemed not only because it matures so early but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears about 8 inches long, 8-rowed. Stalks 6 feet high, bearing mostly 2 ears each.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Not a sugar corn, but because of its hardiness this corn is largely used as table corn for extra early planting, especially in the South. The stalks are about four feet high, with small tassel, very few leaves and without suckers. The ears are short, very full, twelve or fourteen-rowed, often nearly as thick as they are long and are well covered with coarse husks. The kernels are white and smooth and when ready for the table are tender, milky and sweet flavored. This corn not growing very tall, can be grown closer together than most sorts. Especially recommended for high altitudes and localities demanding a very early, hardy variety.



Golden Bantam



Mammoth White Cory

PRICES FOR ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS WILL BE FOUND ON
 PAGES 1 TO 3.

SWEET CORN—Continued



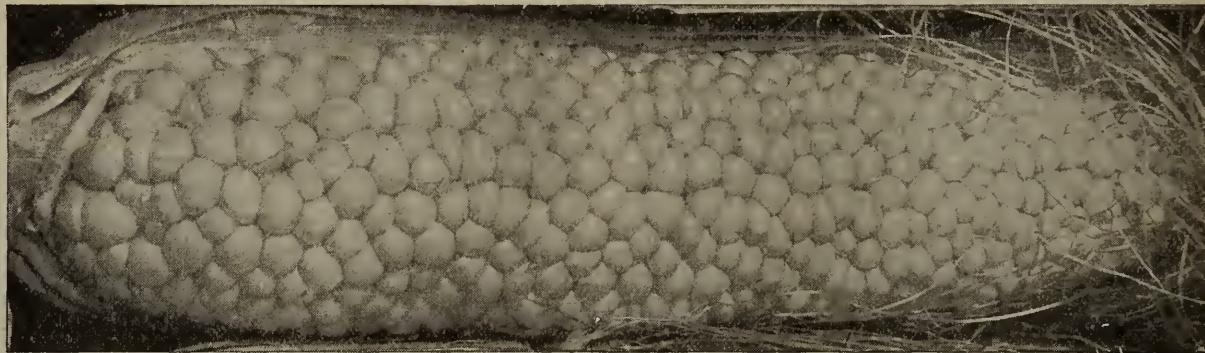
Bantam Evergreen

BANTAM EVERGREEN.—A cross between Evergreen and Golden Bantam, combining the deliciously sweet flavor of the first named and the evergreen habit of the other parent variety. It is ready for the table about five days after Golden Bantam, but the ears are much longer, just the right size for eating off the cob. Stalks 6 to 7 feet high, bearing two or more ears, covered with 12 to 14 rows of deep, sugary grains of bright golden yellow color. One of the most desirable corn for the family garden; and particularly well adapted for market gardeners having a discriminating trade. This corn is pronounced by all who tried it the sweetest corn ever eaten.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains which are very tender and lusciously sweet. The ears are seven to nine inches long. The stalks are from six and one-half to seven feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home-garden and market, and many consider it as the best of the late varieties.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—The ears of this fine corn are eight inches long, being mostly fourteen to eighteen rows; stalks 6½ to 7 feet high, a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten or twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and remains green a long time. This variety ought to take the place of Stowell's on high altitudes or in localities where the season is short; the ears are only slightly smaller than Stowell's, but it has all the good qualities of this older sort.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is a very productive sort. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Our strain is noted for its uniform deep grain, small cob and high quality.



Country Gentleman

Pop Corn

Our pop corn seed is from extra selected stock, grown in the Grand Valley, and will produce the very best of ears for popping.

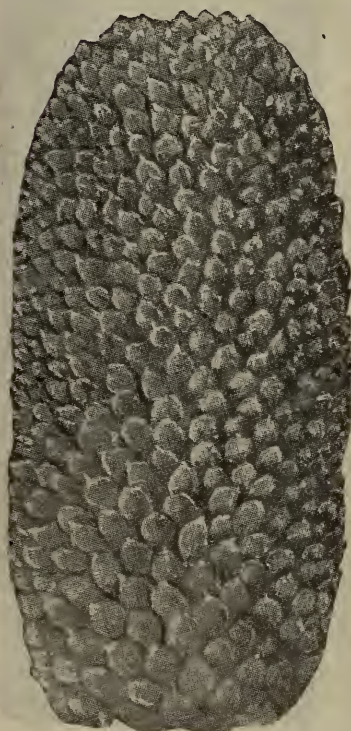
Pop corn should be found in every garden, especially if there are children to enjoy it during the long winter evenings which bring young people together for social amusement. When well popped, pop corn becomes twenty times its natural size; thus a quart and a half will make nearly a bushel of popped corn. Pop corn is a great money-making crop. It always brings a very much higher price, either shelled or on the ear, than any other corn, and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while in the event of an inactive market, it can always be fed and a farmer cannot raise better feed. Pop corn yields fully as much good fodder per acre as the best field corn. It matures early and can be fed with profit to pigs, calves and young stock generally, especially during the fall or early winter. It yields in shelled corn nearly, if not quite as much as some of the varieties of field corn. Hundreds of carloads of pop corn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Crackerjack" and other like confections.

WHITE RICE.—The old standard. A very handsome variety. Kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice. Color white; very prolific, 4 to 5 stalks growing from each kernel.

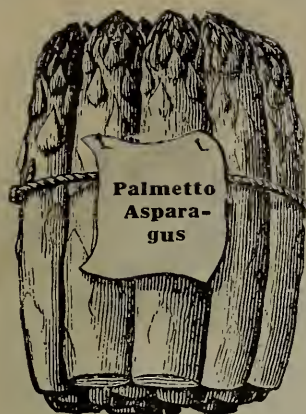
QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—The stalks grow six feet high and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch.

BABY GOLDEN.—This is a new strain of bright, golden yellow rice corn, dwarf habit but enormous yielder. The best popper and most delicious corn you ever tasted. Ears four to six inches long; produces four and five ears to stalk.

JAPANESE HULLESS.—Also known as Australian Hulless, Tom Thumb, etc. This is a dwarf-growing corn, a heavy yielder of attractive ears, peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as long. The kernels are similar to the best strains of White Rice, only longer and slimmer and pearly white in color. Its crowning merit lies in its popping quality, fine flavor and absence of hull or shell. Most tender and delicious flavor when popped. It is grown extensively for market and commands the highest price and most ready sale.



Japanese Hulless



ASPARAGUS

Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; thin out to three or four inches; cultivate as for other crops. The 1-year-old plants should be set the following spring in good, rich, sandy soil, plowed very deep. Work plenty of well rotted manure into the soil. Set plants from four to six inches below the surface, 1½ to 2 feet apart each way. Ounce of seed will produce about 300 plants.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to twenty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant. Color deep green; quality good.

PALMETTO.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere; deep green.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots.

For Asparagus Roots see page 33.

BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS

One of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axils of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages.

DWARF IMPROVED.—A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality.

CRESS

GARDEN CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.—Used for garnishing, but mostly for salad, often used with Lettuce to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

CRESS, TRUE WATER.—It is quite distinct from the common and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN OR CREOLE.—This is a variety of cabbage extensively used in the South; it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose open head or mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Sow seed as for cabbage in spring or fall.



WITLOOF CHICORY.

CORN SALAD

BROAD LEAVED.—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills in rich soil, cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather; or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter, as may be convenient. Thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMOND

In sweetness and flavor very much resembles a coconut or almond and greatly liked by all children. Vary in size from a large pea to a hazelnut. The nuts grow under and very near the surface of the ground, easily reached and relished by pigs and poultry. As soon as the crop is grown, turn these animals into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding. Pull up a few plants by the roots and leave them on the ground, and when either hogs or chickens get a taste of them they will go over the whole field in search for them. Very prolific, nutritious and fattening.



Chufas, or Earth Almond.

WITLOOF CHICORY OR FRENCH ENDIVE

The choicest of all winter salads, furnishing a delightful salad when other fresh vegetables are not available.

The seed is sown in May or June in the open ground in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 3 inches apart. The plants form long parsnip-shaped roots and these should be lifted in fall, the top foliage cut off 1½ inches above the neck and the lower ends shortened, making the roots about 8 inches long; then they are stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for growing on.

Witloof, may be grown indoors in a cellar or shed where the temperature is about 60 degrees. Use a frame or box at least 18 inches deep; fill about 10 inches high with loose soil mixed, if possible, with some leaf-mould; set the roots in upright bunches, 2 inches apart each way and so that the crown is just covered. Fill up the box with light soil or sand. Keep the bed dark by covering with an old carpet or boards and water if necessary; the soil should be kept fairly moist, but never soggy.

The blanched heads are the edible portion of the plant and they are ready to use as soon as they show above the sand, which will be in 2 or 3 weeks. When lifting cut whole head with small portion of the roots attached to it to hold the leaves together. They are generally eaten raw with French dressing and are the tenderest and most delicately flavored of all salads.

EGGPLANT

The seed should be planted in a hotbed or box in the house, care being taken that the plants have an even, continuous heat. They do not respond to a setback very readily. Transplant only vigorous plants when the weather is warm.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—Our selected strain of this popular sort has no superior among its kind. It is the most beautiful as well as edible of the many varieties of eggplant. Plants ripen from 4 to 6 fruits which are very large, pear-shaped, with smooth, deep, purple skin, and nearly white flesh. A well grown specimen never fails to take the premium at the fair. It is absolutely spineless.

BLACK BEAUTY.—The fruits are rich, dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our New York Improved, but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market, as the fruits hold their color a long time.

For Plants see page 33.

GARLIC

The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the Onion family. It is largely used in the South, where it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring. We frequently receive orders for Garlic seed, but can supply the bulbs only.



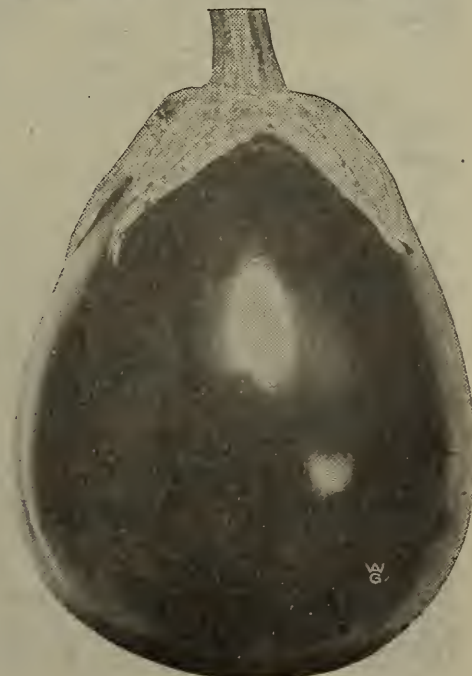
Garlic

ENDIVE

Endive is one of the most refreshing salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply in April; for fall or winter use sow in June and July. When the plant has attained its full size gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves which in the course of from three to six weeks become blanched. Recommended to persons suffering from indigestion.

GREEN CURLED.—The hardiest variety. Leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing.

BATAVIAN.—Large solid heads of broad, thick leaves which blanch fine white and are crisp and tender, unsurpassed for salads.



Black Beauty Eggplant



Tall Scotch Green Kale.

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild, delicious root, stem or neck. It is planted in rows, and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—Strong growing, broad-leaved, hardy and productive. Extensively grown for the market and in the home garden.

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach; they have a pleasant and pungent flavor. Sow early in spring in drills 18 inches apart.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. The large leaves, which often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plant will continue until frosty weather.

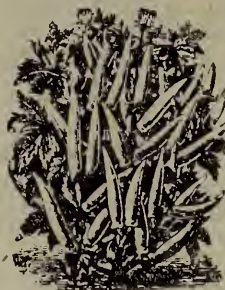
WHITE ENGLISH.—Leaves small and smooth; when young are mild and tender.

BROWN OR BLACK.—The common small-seeded variety. More pungent than the white.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.—A new variety with tremendously large, broad leaves of most appetizing pungency.



Mustard Chinese



Perkins' Long Pod.



MUSHROOMS

The mushroom is a delicious edible fungus. The seed of the mushroom is a white fibrous substance produced in broken threads called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds, or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Our space is too limited here to give the necessary cultural directions, but we can furnish postpaid for 35c a book containing

very complete directions for the culture of mushrooms.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.—By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and finely flavored mushrooms are reproduced. The sort we offer is earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on any other spawn, either French or English.

Aromatic, Medicinal or Pot Herbs

Herbs delight in rich mellow soil. Sow early in spring in shallow drills one foot apart. When up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on floor where they can dry quickly.

ANISE (*Pimpinella Anisum*).—Seeds aromatic and carminative. Used for cordials, colic and nausea. Annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*).—Used in salads; makes good bee pasture; annual. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CARAWAY (*Carum Carui*).—Leaves used in flavoring liquors, soups and for colic. Seeds used in confectionery, cakes, etc. Perennial; it seeds only the second year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CATNIP (*Nepeta Cataria*).—Has medicinal qualities. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum Sativum*).—Seeds aromatic, used in confectionery. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DILL (*Anethum Graveolens*).—Seeds used for flavoring, for making dill pickles, etc. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

FENNEL SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*).—Seeds aromatic; used in confectionery and also for various medicinal preparations. The young shoots are used in salads, soups, etc. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium Vulgare*).—Has medicinal qualities used in cough syrup, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Parsley

Parsley is used for flavoring soups and stews and also for garnishing. Sow as early as possible in spring, in drills, and thin out 8 inches apart. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

NEW EMERALD.—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring.

CHAMPION MOSS OR TRIPLE CURLED.—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color, resembling bunches of moss. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes.

TURNIP-ROOTED.—The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip and has a flavor similar to Celeriac. It is extensively used for flavoring soups and stews.



Dill



Sage

Parsnips

CULTURE.—They do best in deep, rich, sandy soil. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six inches apart in the rows. As they are improved by frost, the crop may be left in the ground over winter and dug as needed. Parsnips are also of great value for stock feeding; they are rich in saccharine food and more nutritious than carrots and turnips.

SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN.—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Long roots with smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of excellent quality.



KOHLE RABI.

Borecole or Kale

Kale may be grown in almost any soil, but the richer it is the more abundant the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds. Transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Kale is very hardy and is improved by frost. Stands the winter here without protection. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—This is one of the most popular varieties. Two feet high, with an abundance of green, curled and crinkled leaves.

DWARF GREEN MOSS CURLED.—Spreading, low growing, with bright green leaves, curly like parsley, tender, of fine flavor.

Kohl-Rabi

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but surpasses both in flavor. Use when young and tender. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to ten inches in the row.

Leek

Okra

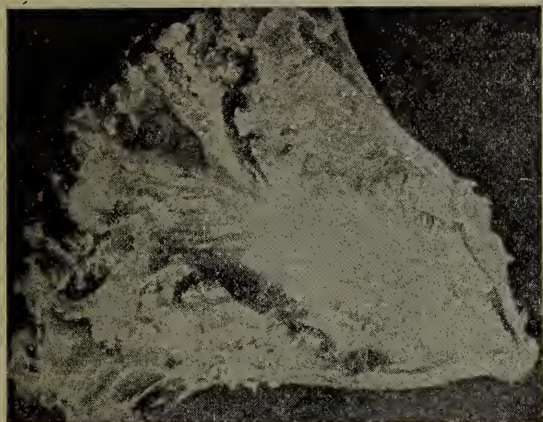
CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, and when plants are four inches high thin out from ten to twelve inches. They should be well manured. The young, green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stews. The young pods can also be dried for winter use. Ounce to one hundred hills.

DWARF WHITE.—Prolific, early, long podded and productive.

PERKINS' LONG POD.—Three feet high, early and productive. Deep green pods of best quality. Largely grown for market and home garden.

LETTUCE

Lettuce delights in rich, moist soil. As soon as ground can be worked in the spring sow in drills, covering about one-fourth inch deep. For good, tender lettuce make several plantings and water often. For earliest spring use sow late in the fall, just before the ground freezes. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of row.



Grand Rapids

EARLY PRIZEHEAD.—This is one of the best and most reliable varieties of lettuce for all-year-around cultivation. It is quite early and is slow to shoot to seed. The plants form a loose cluster of leaves, the inner part of which is well blanched.

Non-heading Varieties

GRAND RAPIDS.—Everybody should grow this lettuce where a large, loose, clustering sort is wanted rather than a solid head. This is the leading variety for forcing as well as open ground growing. It is the earliest of all lettuce varieties. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, bright, green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. It is a very attractive variety and is desirable for garnishing. The leaves are exceptionally tender, crisp, sweet and of the finest quality. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Burgess Improved Grand Rapids.—Is the finest strain grown, which will be appreciated by all particular growers.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—Easily grown and very reliable; does equally well outdoors as in the greenhouse. A good shipper, very early, slow to go to seed. Leaves broad, crumpled, light green, tender and sweet, forming a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly. The variety is much liked by market gardeners for growing outdoors and for forcing, also very popular for the home garden.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, light green, very tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation.

The leaves are much blistered and crumpled, are of light brown color, varying to light green, and are of very good quality, tender and crisp in texture and sweet in flavor. An excellent variety for home use.

Heading Varieties

MAY KING.—The earliest head lettuce. An ideal lettuce for planting in the open ground in spring as well as in fall and also splendid for forcing. Extremely hardy and very quick growing. Plants grow from 7 to 8 inches in diameter with outer leaves so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; inner leaves bright yellow, of a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round, compact heads are very solid, so that they will carry well to market. It attains a size suitable for use before any other large heading variety.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Heads large, round and of beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good; rich, buttery flavor.

BROWN DUTCH.—The old-fashioned brown-leaved lettuce, one of the earliest and best for family use. Should be in every garden. Try it.

LOS ANGELES OR NEW YORK.—Excellent for midsummer. One of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet, slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage-headed sort, with extra fine table qualities. For home garden or market.

DENVER MARKET.—It is an early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. Our stock is grown especially for gardener's use.

HANSON.—This large, creamy lettuce is by far the best sort for this climate that has yet been introduced. If you have never grown it try an ounce or two and compare it with your favorite. The heads are very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. This is one of the most popular sorts in this locality on account of its beautiful clear color and its ability to withstand the excessive sunshine prevalent here.

PARIS WHITE COS.—Distinct from other varieties of lettuce with long spoon-shaped leaves folding into loose head, blanching readily. Crisp and of mild, sweet flavor.

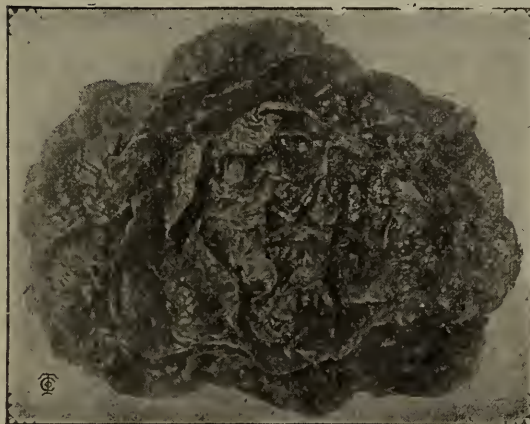


Mammoth Big Boston

MAMMOTH BIG BOSTON OR HOT WEATHER.

— The grandest, most valuable lettuce ever introduced. One of the earliest large cabbage-lettuce, forming in six weeks heads of the largest size often 12 inches across which are solid and compact, of bright light green color, blanching creamy white, and a decided buttery flavor, tender and sweet. This variety can be sown all through the growing season. Being very hardy, it resists cold, is unaffected by heat, does not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. The best smooth-leaved kind to grow in summer. Market gardeners now plant this variety in place of the old Big Boston, as it is earlier, more hardy, larger and without any reddish-brown tinge. It never fails to please both grower and user.

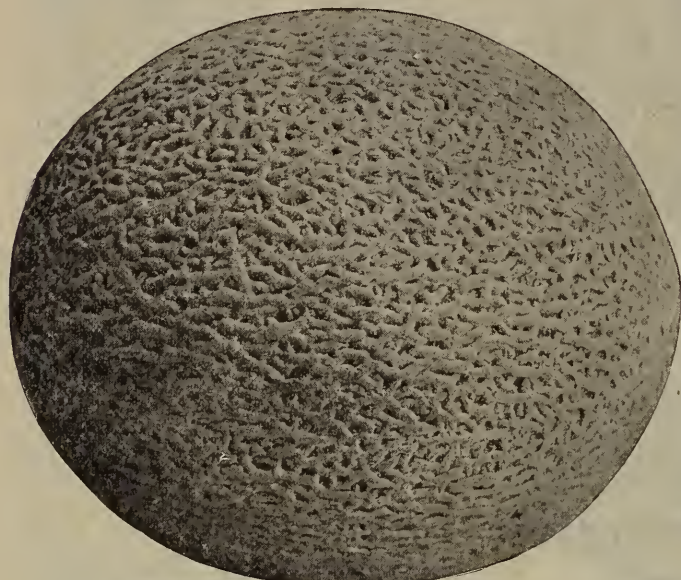
BIG BOSTON.—One of the most popular varieties, extensively planted in our state for the market and shipping, also excellent for forcing in cold frames. Large plants, hardy and vigorous with broad crisp leaves of light green color, slightly tinged reddish-brown and of the finest quality, crisp, tender and sweet.



Los Angeles or New York

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

The soil for cantaloupes and melons should be light, rich and sandy. Do not plant seed until soil is in the very best possible condition and danger of frost is past. If the soil is dry furrow out and irrigate several days before planting. Drop eight or ten seeds in hills six feet each way, covering three-fourths of an inch. If you plant early melons often cultivate and irrigate sparingly. Thin to four plants in a hill. For late planting or replanting the following method has been resorted to with great success: Thoroughly soak seed and place in a warm manure pile for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, or until the sprouts appear. Use three pounds of seed to the acre.



Pollock 10-25 Salmon Tinted

BANANA.—A most curious and exquisitely flavored melon. Grows to a length of 18 to 30 inches and is 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The flesh is yellow and quite deep and highly scented. In appearance and odor resembles a banana.

BURGESS' DELICIOUS GOLD LINED.—Covered with heavy netting over entire surface, no ribs. A prolific yielder; of standard size; no pony melons.

NO. 25 POLLOCK SALMON TINTED.—Up to now considered the best of all the Rocky Ford cantaloupes and planted more extensively than any other sort. A splendid seller and most reliable, big cropper, one of the best long-distance shippers.

OSAGE OR MILLERS' CREAM.—A remarkably fine variety and very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, slightly netted and ribbed. The flesh is extremely thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color and deliciously rich sugary.

HOODOO (Hearts of Gold).—An orange-fleshed, round melon, finely netted and of medium size, ideal for shipping and home garden. The flesh is very thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor.

EDWARDS PERFECTO.—This is another one of the new splendid shipping melons which gave such great satisfaction last season. It has Salmon tinted meat and the shape and size of the Pollock melon. The melons are covered with a closely interwoven heavy gray netting, have solid, firm and thick meat which is lusciously sweet and melting. One of the best melons known today for shipping, market and home.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A green-fleshed melon. Large fruits nearly round, somewhat flattened; deeply ribbed, covered with coarse netting, skin green; flesh juicy and sweet.

LARGE HACKENSACK.—About ten days later than the foregoing variety. Fruit large, weighing from 5 to 6 pounds each; nearly round, somewhat flattened, ribs large, covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet. Splendid for market and shipping.

HONEY DEW.—We know of no other melon, fruit or vegetable that has ever come into popular favor as rapidly as has the Honey Dew melon. The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weight five to six pounds. The skin is smooth and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, melting, fine-grained, sweet as honey, with a delicious flavor all its own and can be eaten clear to the rind. An excellent shipper and keeps a long time. Honey Dew seldom ripens on the vine, but is harvested before frost and stored away from danger of freezing and will then gradually ripen.

NEW GOLDEN HONEY DEW.—This grand new melon was offered for the first time last year. It was developed from a sport from the Honey Dew Melon. It is different from it in this, the flesh is a rich golden color instead of light green, but it retains all the good qualities of the older variety, the delicious honey-like flavor, the splendid long keeping and shipping qualities. By many who ate this new melon, it is considered superior to the Honey Dew.

POLLOCK 10-25 SALMON TINTED. (See illustration on back cover.) The latest improved shipping type of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, and so much superior to all other strains that no experienced melon grower will have anything else and will discard all others if this new strain is available. This is the verdict given by all growers and shippers who have seen and handled this melon. This is the first year we can offer the seed. It has been used heretofore only by a few large growers and western shipping associations, who handled it with great success last season. Pollock 10-25 is not a new melon but a selection of No. 25 taken a few years ago from one perfect hill and by careful selection built up until now unquestionably it is the most productive, most attractive and best shipping melon used in the west, bringing the highest prices everywhere. The melons run all uniform in size and shape are mostly of standard size with no small or pony fruits among them; a heavy gray netting covers the entire surface; the flesh is unusually firm and deep, with small seed cavity, making this an exceptionally good shipper. One customer writes us he packed 500 crates a day from his field of this variety without seeing a single poor or misshaped melon picked. This is the most rust-resistant variety known, remaining green and thrifty under unfavorable conditions when others die. The flesh is of delightfully rich, aromatic flavor, not excelled by any other kind. Our stock is pure, taken from selected, standard sized fruit only; there is no better seed obtainable anywhere. Seed of this variety is scarce. We advise ordering early before supply is exhausted.

WATERS IMPROVED SOLID NET.—The earliest Rocky Ford melon ripening in about 70 days, produces only fruits of standard size and is most productive. The flesh of these melons is green and sweet and melting; the seed cavity extremely small. The netting is well developed, closely laced, of gray color, covering the entire fruit. This is the best early strain of Rocky Ford cantaloupe and more prolific and disease-resistant than any other equally early. While later strains give larger crops the biggest money and the highest prices have always been obtained of the extra early strains.

EDEN GEM.—Our strain of this melon is the height of perfection. Melons are solid net, meat is deep and of excellent quality. They run all standard size with but few larger and no smaller ones. Very productive; noted for resistance to rust and other diseases. An excellent shipper.

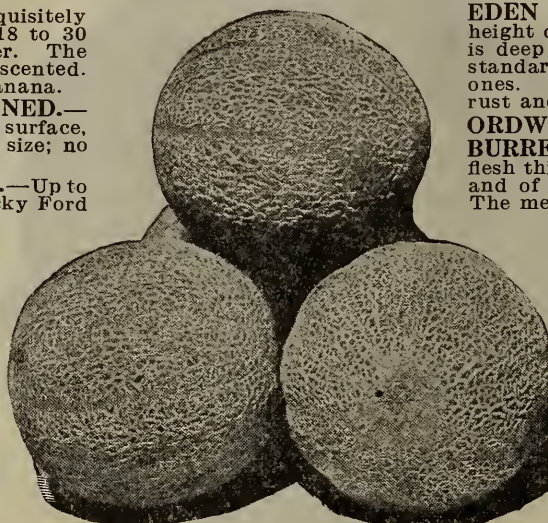
ORDWAY PINK QUEEN OR IMPROVED

BURRELL'S GEM.—One of the finest melons; flesh thick and firm, salmon colored, being sweet and of the finest flavor. Stands shipping well. The melons are oblong, averaging six inches long; skin dark green with brown netting. One of the most profitable melons to grow for market.

EMERALD GEM.—Very early; fruit small; skin deep emerald green, flesh salmon colored, very thick. Flavor most delicious.

FORDHOOK.—An orange-fleshed Jenny Lind. Of delicious flavor. Remarkably early and a good shipper. Medium sized.

MONTREAL MARKET.—Skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting and of a delicious flavor. Of very large size, averaging about 10 pounds but often weigh 20 to 25 pounds and more.



Edwards Perfecto



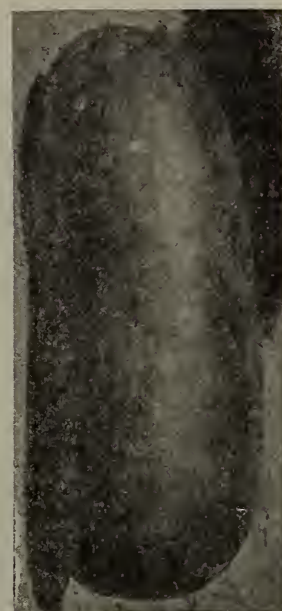
New Golden Honey Dew

WATERMELONS

The culture for watermelons is the same as for cantaloupes, except that the hills should be farther apart. Watermelons delight in a light sandy soil, plenty of sunshine and water. One ounce will plant thirty hills. Three or four pounds to the acre.



FIELD OF TOM WATSON WATERMELONS



COLE'S OR HARRIS' EARLY.—Is very early and will mature in every state. Melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green, striped with lighter shades. Flesh beautiful bright red, crisp, lusciously sweet and refreshing. The vines bear continuously throughout the season; the melons are not large, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a very valuable market variety.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS.—Splendid in every respect. Has beautiful crimson core, which is always fine-grained, and cannot be surpassed in flavor. Very prolific, early, magnificent grower. Is one of the best for near-by markets and home purposes.

SWEET HEART.—An early variety; large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red; solid, but tender and very sweet.

KOLB'S GEM.—Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Splendid for shipping long distances. Flesh bright red, solid and sweet.

ROCKY FORD.—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Similar to Kleckley Sweet, but with tough rind and a good shipper.

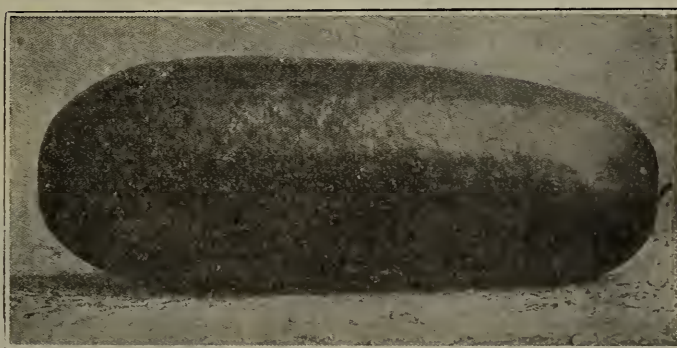
KLECKLEY SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO.—Large, oblong melons 20 inches in length, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin. Seeds white, large heart, solid, does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping.

TOM WATSON.—A large, long melon, similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Kleckley Sweet, but averaging larger in size and with tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. One of the most popular shipping varieties.

NEW CHILIAN.—A melon of splendid quality; very popular on the Pacific Coast. Fruits nearly round or slightly oblong, skin rich deep green, mottled and striped with a still darker shade; flesh of decidedly bright vermilion red; remarkably fine, grained, firm and sweet. Seed white.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—A very large, fine melon; a splendid keeper, excellent shipper. Shape oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green. Flesh bright red; flavor sweet and first class.

GOLDEN HONEY.—Some people are prejudiced against a yellow-fleshed melon, but this prejudice will quickly disappear once they taste Golden Honey, as this melon is one of the finest grown, the flesh being very sugary, juicy and of a most delicious flavor. Golden Honey is early, of oblong shape, medium size. The rind is light green with mottled stripes. The flesh is solid, crisp, of golden yellow color. This is one of the finest melons for the home and near by market.



Golden Honey

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; rind thin, but firm; flesh very bright deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the south.

WINTER QUEEN.—Average weight, 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink flesh; seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy and does well in any soil which grows melons. The melons have been shipped from here to the market as late as December; they are a great treat after all others are gone.

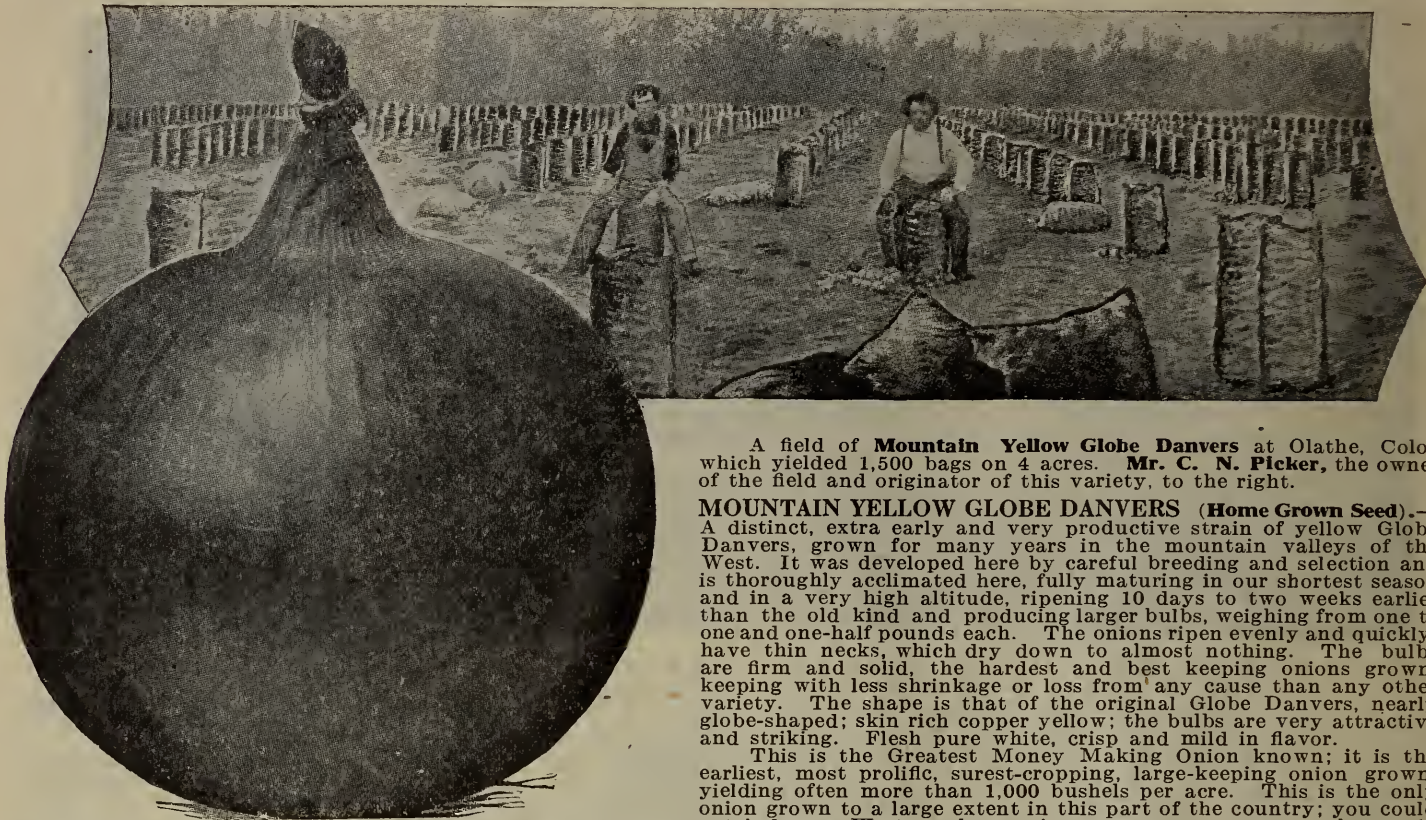
CITRON.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green, flesh white and solid, seed, red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.



Kleckley Sweet

ONIONS

Our Onion seed is principally home grown seed from selected onions, not scullions. This seed is cheap at double the ordinary price. We sell nothing but thoroughly tested seed. If you are a market gardener write us for special prices on large quantities. 1-3 of an ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. one acre.



A field of **Mountain Yellow Globe Danvers** at Olathe, Colo., which yielded 1,500 bags on 4 acres. **Mr. C. N. Picker**, the owner of the field and originator of this variety, to the right.

MOUNTAIN YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (Home Grown Seed).—A distinct, extra early and very productive strain of yellow Globe Danvers, grown for many years in the mountain valleys of the West. It was developed here by careful breeding and selection and is thoroughly acclimated here, fully maturing in our shortest season and in a very high altitude, ripening 10 days to two weeks earlier than the old kind and producing larger bulbs, weighing from one to one and one-half pounds each. The onions ripen evenly and quickly, have thin necks, which dry down to almost nothing. The bulbs are firm and solid, the hardest and best keeping onions grown, keeping with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other variety. The shape is that of the original Globe Danvers, nearly globe-shaped; skin rich copper yellow; the bulbs are very attractive and striking. Flesh pure white, crisp and mild in flavor.

This is the Greatest Money Making Onion known; it is the earliest, most prolific, surest-cropping, large-keeping onion grown, yielding often more than 1,000 bushels per acre. This is the only onion grown to a large extent in this part of the country; you could not induce a Western slope onion grower to grow any other strain

as long as Mountain Danvers are obtainable. Hundreds of cars of these beautiful large bulbs are shipped out from here every year. This onion has now been grown in all parts of this country and has proven everywhere to do what we claim for it; if you grow onions for market for home, wherever you live, **our Mountain Globe Danvers is the most profitable for you to plant** and we guarantee it to give entire satisfaction. Our seed has been grown in an altitude of over one mile from selected bulbs; is pure stock, absolutely dependable and germinates 98 per cent.

PERFECTION RED GLOBE.—A medium early or main crop variety. One of the best keepers and shippers. Bulbs of large size and ideal globe shape, with small necks and smooth, glossy surface of beautiful deep purplish red color. Flesh white, fine grained and tender.

PERFECTION YELLOW GLOBE.—Very hardy and productive; a late main crop variety. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape and of rich yellow color. They ripen down evenly, keep well and ship well. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent quality.

PERFECTION WHITE GLOBE.—A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin and commands the highest market price.

PRIZE TAKER.—The largest and latest American onion. Bulbs very handsome, of the largest size, of globular form and rich straw-yellow color. The flesh is white, very mild, tender and of excellent flavor. Extensively grown; mammoth bulbs; an immense cropper.



Perfection White Globe

Perfection Yellow Globe

Perfection Red Globe

Perfected Strains of Southport Globe Onions



Burgess' Giant of the Rockies

ONIONS—Continued

BURGESS' GIANT OF THE ROCKIES.—The largest and one of the best yellow onions grown. This is a new strain of onions and makes remarkable yields from 600 to 800 bushels per acre and over. The bulbs are of immense size, often three times the size of Yellow Danvers, very handsome, nearly globular in shape, have a very thin skin of light straw color and white flesh. Some of them grow to a remarkable size, weighing nearly 6 pounds each. Larger and later than Prizetaker, flesh mild and sweet; excellent for home use at any time, while in the growing state. Crated like Spanish onions they bring high prices in every market. It will yield more tons per acre than any other onion.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD.—This is a standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulbs large, somewhat flattened, but very thick; skin rather strong flavored. Very productive; the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Medium early.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.—A standard, general-crop yellow onion for home use and for market. Very hardy, most productive, earlier than Globe Danvers; the bulbs ripen down quickly and evenly and keep very well; they are of medium size, very thick, flattened, with small neck of coppery-yellow color and have white, mild flesh. Our stock is home grown; we grow annually a very large quantity of seed of this variety and our stock is absolutely pure and of extra high vitality. Sown thickly about 60 to 70 lbs. per acre, it will produce the finest and best-keeping onion sets.

BROWN AUSTRALIAN.—Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid. The bulbs are most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They ripen evenly and extremely early; never showing any thick necks or scullions. The color of the skin is of a pale, reddish-brown, distinct from that of any other variety.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR WHITE SILVERSKIN.—The standard white onion for market and family use. Medium-sized bulbs of flat shape, which ripen evenly and quite early—about 10 days earlier than Southport White Globe. They are of handsome appearance; have a clear, white skin as beautiful as glistening silver. The flesh is of mild, delicious flavor. For keeping, this is the best of all white varieties. Everyone should make a liberal sowing of this onion for continuous use. These onions make fine bunching or green onions, and are also grown for the market as large white onions. They are also much used for pickling and for onion sets.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN.—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small from one to two inches in diameter, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. It is extremely early maturing and is the variety most generally used in this country to produce the small pickling bulbs.

BERMUDA ONIONS are largely grown in the South and have proven a most profitable crop. They are planted there in the fall and shipped North in May and are the earliest large new Onions in the market. Growers can do well with them in the North. They are the quickest growing onions known. Sown at the same time as Danvers and White Portugal they will produce full-grown bulbs about 3 inches in diameter when the others are only 1-inch size.

White Bermuda.—The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild, early ripening.

Red Bermuda.—Similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink; very mild.

Crystal White Wax.—This new variety is a large, pure white, flat onion. It is the earliest and most popular onion with the large growers in the South. It produces the mildest and sweetest onions of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—The largest white onion, averaging from 5 to 7½ inches in diameter. Single bulbs often attain weights of from 2½ to 4 pounds each. The shape is flattened, but thick through. The skin is of a beautiful silvery white. The flesh is snowy white, and is of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. They grow quickly, mature quite early, sell well in fall. Being a sure cropper, producing immense onions and enormous crops, which bring the highest prices, this variety has been a great money-maker for the growers.

AILSA' CRAIG.—The great English exhibition onion, grows well everywhere in this country. It is globe-shaped, slightly pointed at the top and base, color straw yellow. It grows to gigantic size. Specimens have been grown to weigh three pounds each. For best results, seed should be sown under glass and transplanted six inches apart in the row where they are to grow. For eating raw it has no superior, it is mildly pungent in flavor, sweet and desirable.



Early White Queen, the Smallest Onion Grown

ONION SETS

For prices see Field Seed Price List which is enclosed in this Catalog

Thirty-two pounds constitutes a bushel of onion sets. Onion Sets are miniature onion bulbs grown from seed and are so formed by sowing 50 to 75 pounds of seed per acre. Plant sets near the surface in rows of 12 inches apart and six inches between the sets, using one quart for 75 to 100 feet of drill; 250 pounds of sets per acre. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state for bunch onions or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

EGYPTIAN OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION.—This is a distinct variety of onion, perfectly hardy and when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety and require no care. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets can be planted in spring or fall; they increase by producing sets at the top of the stalk and do not produce seed.

YELLOW BOTTOM.—Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seed of the Yellow Danvers variety.

PRIZETAKER ONION SETS.—We have grown a limited quantity of Prizetaker sets, pure stock, for the benefit of those of our customers who wish to have large onions earlier than they could be grown from seed. Planted early in spring, these sets should produce onions from 12 to 15 inches in circumference.

WHITE BOTTOM.—The seed of the Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce the white sets.

RED BOTTOM.—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Weathersfield variety. They mature under this method when half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring instead of sowing seed.

WHITE WELSH. It does not form a bulb, but very early in the spring, before seeds are set or planted, it produces a fine bunch onion or scullion, which is pearly white and of mild flavor. Very hardy. Seed is sown in spring and early summer.



Bottom Sets

PRICES FOR ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 1 TO 3.



Chinese Giant

CHINESE GIANT.—The largest and one of the very best mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong, bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation.

PEPPERS

Peppers should be started in a hotbed in February or March and not planted till the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

NEAPOLITAN GIANT.—The earliest and the most productive of the large-fruited peppers in cultivation; it promises to become the principal shipping variety in this country. Fruits as large as Ruby King but two weeks earlier. Strong plants 2 feet high, often carrying 50 and more marketable fruits at one time. The peppers are from 4 to 5 inches long, have bright red flesh, sweet and mild as an apple, and keep in prime condition for a long time.

PIMIENTO.—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of a very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers, but is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—An old standard variety. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh.

RUBY KING.—An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the same symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

RUBY GIANT.—An improvement on the old Ruby King, about as thick again as that variety, a much better keeper and shipper and fully as early. These large, beautiful fruits are perfectly sweet and free of pungency and will sell even if the markets are glutted with other sorts. One of the most profitable peppers to grow for market.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A rather late sort, having a slim, pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh.

RED CHILI.—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The plants should be started quite early in hotbeds.

PUMPKIN

Plant in hills eight feet apart. One ounce to 40 hills. 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



New Yellow Sweet Potato Pie Pumpkin

NEW YELLOW SWEET POTATO PIE PUMPKIN.—A favorite household sort of excellent quality. This handsome and valuable pumpkin is famed as a pie-maker, and is one of the most satisfactory sorts ever produced. It has given great satisfaction wherever grown and is not only a good thing for the kitchen, but is also unsurpassed as food for stock, especially dairy-cows. The flesh is very thick, of excellent flavor, fine grained, of a beautiful, golden yellow color and in texture and flavor peculiarly adapted for pie-making purposes. It is very prolific and produces the largest crops of any pumpkin per acre. As a winter keeper it is unexcelled; will remain in perfect condition until spring. We do not know of any other pumpkin that will be found more satisfactory for the family garden or farm use than this grand new variety.

SMALL SUGAR OR PIE.—A handsome prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange, yellow flesh, fine grained and sweet.

LARGE CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD.—Flat and round like a cheese; color skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use.

MAMMOTH TOURS.—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Mostly used for stock feed or exhibition purposes; the seed is very large.

JAPANESE PIE.—This is the earliest pumpkin grown, it is an excellent keeper and produces abundantly. The flesh is very thick, rich salmon colored, unusually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes; the seed cavity is very small in one end of the pumpkin. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters.

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM.—The well-known old field variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape; excellent for stock feed but also fine for pies, etc.

KING OF MAMMOTHS.—The flesh and skin are a bright golden-yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown and a splendid keeper. This variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections.

MIXED PUMPKINS.—This mixture is especially made for those wishing to grow a collection of pumpkins for exhibition at fairs and for those that wish a variety of many different kinds. All are of fine quality and good keepers.

PRICES FOR ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 1 TO 3

PEAS (EXTRA EARLY AND EARLY VARIETIES)

MARKET GARDENERS, NOTICE! We grow our own seed peas here in this rugged climate, the heart of the Rockies, at an altitude of more than a mile. We use the utmost care to have the stock true to name; the roguing and hand picking is done by experienced hands. **Our Peas are the hardest, earliest and purest strains obtainable;** they will produce an even crop of well filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.



The New Pea
Peter Pan

Peas will do better on soil that is rather heavy than on light sand. Smooth varieties, being entirely hardy, should be planted as early as possible, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later, as they are inclined to rot in cold soil. Sow in single or double rows two or three feet apart. Sow thickly. Our experience is that thick sowing is best especially in the warm climates. Make sowing often for succession and keep vines picked clean; one pound to fifty feet of drill.

The varieties marked with (x) are smooth, round-seeded. Peas were an exceptionally short crop last year, but we planted a large acreage and believe will be able to take care of our trade; would advise however to order early.

PETER PAN.—The newest and most valuable pea of the **Giant Podded Dwarf Extra Early Class.** It is the earliest, most productive and largest podded pea of this class and a great improvement over the famous Laxtonian or Blue Bantam. This grand, new, wrinkled pea grows about 1½ feet high, requires no support. The vine and foliage are of robust growth, exceptionally stout and heavy, carrying an enormous crop of large, broad, straight and pointed pods, larger than Gradus and double the size of American Wonder, and these pods are closely filled with 9 to 10 seeds of almost double the size of any other early peas; they are wrinkled, of dark bluish-green color, and have the superb rich, marrow flavor, tenderness and quality of the best main crop varieties. The foliage, vines and pods are of a very rich, dark velvety green color. This pea is unequalled

for its combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and enormous productiveness. It is one of the most profitable ones to grow for market and one of the finest for the table. Our stock is the finest in existence.

LAXTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM.—One of the finest **giant early dwarfs** ever raised or introduced. It is good in all respects. It is ready for gathering several days before the Gradus, has a true marrow-fat flavor, and the pods are very large, measuring 4 to 4½ inches in length. Height averages eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private use. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even-sized pods, eight and nine on a vine and nine to ten peas in a pod. Pods and haulm are of a particularly rich dark green.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR OR MELTING MARROW.—It grows about 18 inches high, an exceedingly heavy bearer. The pods are 4½ inches long, very broad, square at the end and are packed with 6 to 8 immense wrinkled peas. It is one of the sweetest peas grown and is unexcelled in superb, rich flavor. The vines and pods are of a light green color. Now often grown for the market in place of Gradus which matures at the same time.

AMERICAN WONDER.—The vine grows ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods which are about 2½ inches long and filled with 5 to 8 sweet, luscious peas. In maturity is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—One of the most desirable peas for both the market gardener and home garden, because of its delicious quality, even growth and productiveness. Grows just 12 inches high and is covered with well-filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long.

PREMIUM GEM, OR LITTLE GEM.—Delicious peas crowded tight into pods about 2½ inches long. Very prolific. Vines grow only 12 to 15 inches high.

GRADUS.—This is one of the largest extra early peas grown. It will mature larger pods with peas of surpassing quality in nearly the same time as the small, smooth extra early sorts. The pods are of a light green color, plump and measure four or more inches in length; eight or more peas to the pod. The vines grow vigorous—thirty inches high.

THOMAS LAXTON.—The rival of the famous Gradus as a long-podded, extremely early wrinkled pea. The growth is identical, but the pods are deeper, richer green, square at the end and contain more peas. In the opinion of some experts, Thomas Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, and the large peas being of a deeper green represent a more attractive appearance on the table. Ripens only 3 to 4 days after Gradus, but much more productive. Largely grown for the market and a money-maker for the gardener; one of the best also for the home garden.

(x) **ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL.** By careful selection we have developed a stock of this smooth green-seeded pea which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods is not surpassed by any other strain. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing 4 to 7 long pods filled with medium-sized bluish green peas of excellent flavor. Much grown by market gardeners and canners.

(x) **FIRST AND BEST.**—Vines vigorous and hardy, 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing 7 to 8 straight pods having 5 to 7 medium-sized smooth peas of good quality. A very early and very even strain of White Extra Early Peas.

(x) **NEW GIANT LIGHTNING.**—The finest and largest-podded of the round-seeded extra early varieties; there is no doubt that when better-known, it will displace the smaller-podded varieties, and besides producing larger pods, the plants are also more robust and much heavier croppers. As early as Alaska; height 3 feet; pods light green, 4 inches long, broad, square-ended, containing 7 extra large, light green peas of good quality.



New Giant Lightning

PRICES FOR ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS
WILL BE FOUND ON PAGES 2 TO 4.

PEAS SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES

ALDERMAN.—A grand pea, the largest-podded and heaviest cropper of them all. Foliage and pods are dark green, and these dark green pods will retain their fine marketable appearance much longer than the lighter colored ones and even after shipping a long distance will look fresh and handsome. They are uniform in shape and always are of the largest size and are produced in such profusion and always so well filled that Alderman is without doubt the largest yielder of all peas known today. The vines are of strong, luxurious growth and of robust constitution, enabling them to withstand drouth and mildew; they attain a height of 4 to 5 feet. The pods appear a few days later than those of Telephone, but are larger, measuring 6 inches and more in length, and are densely filled with 9 to 12 big peas of unsurpassable flavor. Of all tall main crop peas Alderman is the finest and most desirable for the home garden and for the market. Be sure to plant some Alderman peas for your main crop.

ADVANCER.—Many claim Advancer is equal in flavor to Champion of England. Indeed, it is sometimes named Dwarf Champion. The plant is 2½ feet high, extremely vigorous and is noted particularly for the enormous number of pods produced on each vine—no variety excels it in this respect. The pods are small, but the peas so densely packed therein that the yield per plant exceeds that of many of the larger-podded sorts.

CARTER'S TELEPHONE.—A standard large-podded, main-crop variety. Foliage and pods of light green color. Strong and healthy growing plants with coarse vine and leaves attaining a height of about 4 feet. Are exceedingly prolific, bearing from 18 to 24 pods to a stalk, the pods packed closely with 10 to 12 immense, wrinkled peas of superb sugary flavor. Our stock is the finest obtainable.

BLISS EVERBEARING.—The vines attain a height of about three feet, foliage large; the pods will average four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. The peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed; preferred by many to any other sort. For continuance in bearing this variety is unexcelled. Matures a few days later than Alderman.

ADMIRAL.—An enormous cropper and a leading canners' variety. Height, 3½ feet. Vine and foliage slender and light green in color. Pods light green, 3 inches long, round and closely packed with 8 to 9 small, light green peas of good quality. Second early.

(x) **PRIDE OF THE MARKET.**—A handsome, large-podded, smooth-seeded blue pea. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this sort. Height, 2½ feet.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDENER.—Very popular with the canners on account of its heavy yields. The vines are from 2½ to 3 feet tall. Pods are of medium size, but remarkably well filled with peas of fine flavor. An immense cropper.

STRATAGEM IMPROVED.—Seeds green, wrinkled. One of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height 1½ to 2 feet.

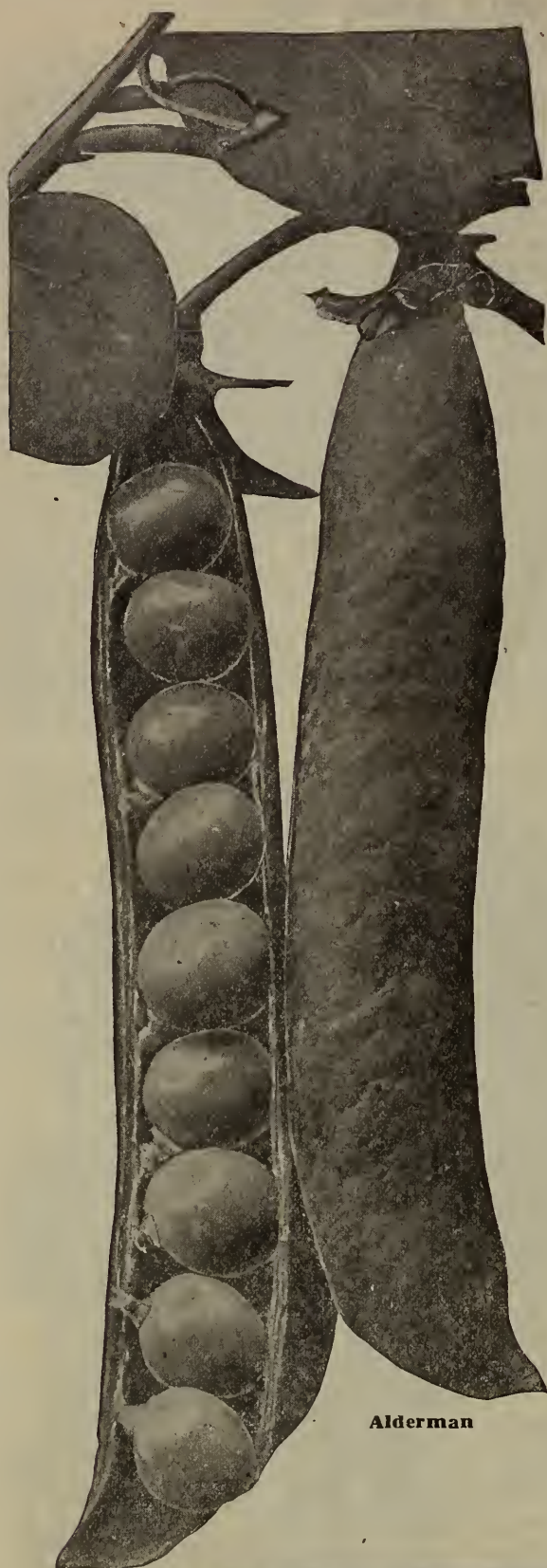
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A standard, very productive, late main-crop variety, universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines are tall, about four to five feet high. The pods are about three inches long. We consider this variety one of the best of its season, either for the home garden or for market-gardening use.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—The vines of this tall variety are about five feet high and of strong growth. The pods are large, about three inches long, cylindrical, light colored and well filled. Seed large, smooth, round, light creamy yellow of fair quality. One of the most productive of the garden varieties.

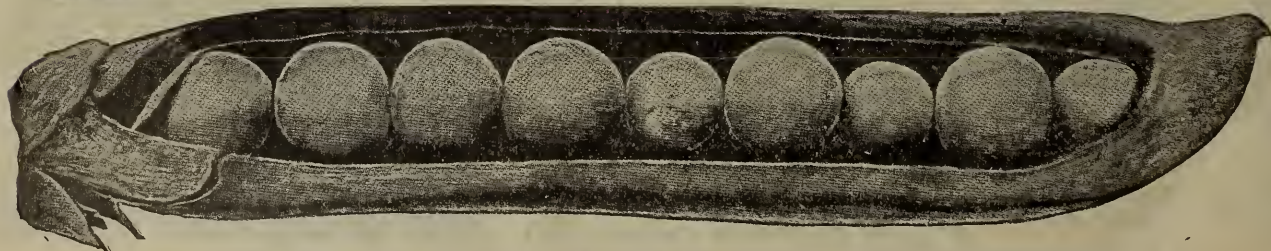
MELTING SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS.—Height, 4 to 5 feet; pods 4 to 5 inches long, broad, curved, very brittle and entirely stringless. The pods are used when half grown and are cooked in the same way as beans.

DEFIANCE OR POTLATCH.—The best of the main crop varieties of large-podded dwarf peas; it is fit for the table in about 60 days from planting. Similar to Stratagem, but more productive. The vines are very vigorous, hardy, about 2 feet high, with coarse, dark-green foliage. The pods are long, broad, pointed, dark green in color and equal in size and fullness to those of the Tall Telephone, often measuring 6 inches or more and generally containing 9 to 11 peas. These peas are very large and in flavor and sweetness rank with the highest. A favorite with gardeners on account of its enormous productiveness, great beauty and large size of the pods.

For Field Peas see page 55.



Alderman



Dwarf
Defiance
or Potlatch

RADISHES

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every ten days thereafter throughout the season for a succession. A light, warm, rich soil is best for this crop. They must grow quickly to be good. Plant summer varieties as the weather grows warm. They do not become pithy so quickly as early sorts. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.



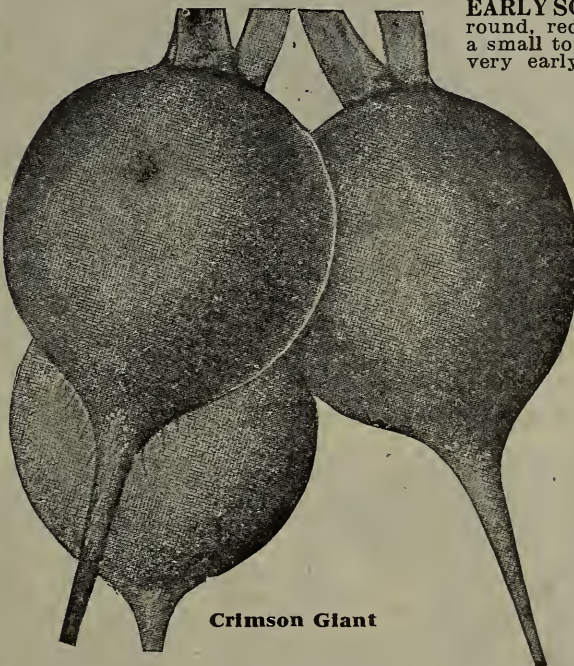
Fireball

FIREBALL.—The earliest radish grown; it matures in about 14 days from sowing, that is several days ahead of any other variety known today. This radish is round, rather than turnip-shaped, of medium size, with small top, admitting close planting. It remains in good condition without getting hollow or pithy longer than any other extra early variety. It is a very beautiful radish, of a most striking bright rich scarlet color, full of life. The flesh is pure white, crisp and of delicious quality. Most desirable for the kitchen garden, and a source of great profit for the market gardener. Excellent also for forcing.

SCARLET GLOBE.—A leading variety in many markets. It is very desirable for greenhouse and hotbed forcing, and also for outdoors. Owing to the attractive, globular form and beautiful, glowing bright scarlet color, they are good sellers in every market. This is a forcing variety with short leaves and is exceptionally early. The flesh is pure white, mild, crisp, juicy and tender. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this superb variety.

CRIMSON GIANT.—An excellent globe-shaped radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped type and equally suitable for forcing or early planting out of doors. It is a rapid growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful bright, crimson color, weighing up to 1½ ounces per bulb, or about four times the weight of similar sorts; but notwithstanding its immense size, does not get hollow or pithy, the flesh remaining sparkling white, solid, crisp and juicy and of the mildest flavor. It gets large enough to use as early as most kinds, but to attain its full size it should be allowed to grow a little longer.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish with a small top and very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh.



Crimson Giant

ROSY GEM.—Extra early, very beautiful. Its lively scarlet color shades to a pure white in the lower half, giving it a delightful appearance. It's perfection itself, when judged by quality and earliness. It's a producer. Each seed produces a fine, large, tender, juicy, delicious, very early radish.

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP.—(Sparkler strain). A handsome radish, very bright scarlet on top with lower half pure white, crisp and fine and very popular with gardeners everywhere. One of the best for outdoor growing.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, with small white tip. Splendid for the table on account of its attractive color and fine quality.

EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root and is uniformly straight and smooth. Very early.

GLASS RADISH.—It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp, brittle, and of mild flavor, even if grown to a large size. Largely grown for the market, especially in the South. Roots 5 to 8 inches long, with small tops.

WHITE ICICLE.—Ready for the table in about three weeks. The roots are perfectly white in color, long, slender and tapering in shape. They quickly grow to market size and remain tender during the entire growing period, and are quite as good when an inch in diameter as when only half an inch. The leaves are short, very few in number and the roots can therefore be planted very close together. The flesh is crisp, tender, mild in flavor and of exceptionally fine quality; this sort is therefore often called the finest of all radishes. Admirably adapted for growing under glass as well as in the open ground. Excellent for market and private gardeners. This is the earliest of the long white sorts.

WHITE STRASBURG.—The roots grow to a length of from 4 to 5 inches and are about 2 inches thick, but they can be used when comparatively small. This variety keeps continuously crisp and tender for a very long time. It is considered one of the best of the large summer sorts.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER.—A splendid white summer variety; very tender and crisp; very popular with our Colorado market gardeners. Long, smooth white roots, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length when matured.

CHARTIER'S.—A summer radish. Color scarlet at top, shaded to pink at center and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Twice as large as Long Scarlet Short Top and later; remains in good condition longer than most sorts.

WINTER RADISHES

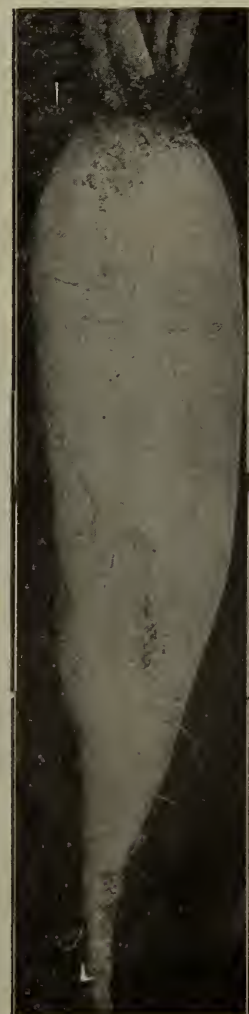
Seed for winter radishes should be sown about the first of August in rich, warm, sandy loam. For winter use, the roots should be pulled and packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar.

CHINESE WHITE OR CELESTIAL.—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor, and a long keeper; eight to ten inches long and two to four inches in diameter. Grows mostly above the ground.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA.—The roots grow from 4 to 5 inches long, are cylindrical, the largest at the bottom, blunt at both ends. The skin is deep rose. The flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Keeps well.

BLACK SPANISH ROUND.—The roots are from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, almost round and very black skinned. The flesh is white, very compact, pungent and well flavored. Keeps well all winter.

BLACK SPANISH LONG.—Later than the Round Black Spanish, growing 10 to 12 inches long, having a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches. The skin is black and the flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps well throughout the winter.



White Icicle

SQUASHES

Squashes should be planted in warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, as they are very sensitive to frost and cannot be sown until all danger of frost is over. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers or melons, the summer varieties four feet apart each way and the winter squashes eight to twelve feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving from three to four of the best plants in each hill. In gathering winter squashes it is important to protect the stems, since if broken off the fruit will not keep so well.

BANANA SQUASH

These squashes grow often to mammoth sizes. The lower squash on this picture was 31 inches long and weighed 43 lbs.

BANANA SQUASH

The richest, sweetest and finest flavored of all squashes. Excellent for table use; enormously productive; very fattening and profitable for stock feeding



SUMMER VARIETIES

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The best summer squash. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty, and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and beautiful deep orange color makes it altogether the most desirable summer squash for the market or private garden.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. Of excellent quality for summer use.

WINTER VARIETIES

SIBLEY'S OR PIKE'S PEAK.—We have a fine stock of seed of this popular old variety. This is one of the very best squashes for the home use and for shipping, owing to its hard shell and splendid keeping qualities. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, with a very rich, sweet flavor; shell dark, olive-green.

HUBBARD.—One of the best table squashes known, good specimens being equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep until spring; flesh fine-grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Our strain is very pure and very productive, yielding from 8 to 10 tons per acre.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD.—We have extra fine pure stock of this strain; and squashes grown from our seed have always obtained the highest prizes at fairs wherever exhibited. It is named on account of the excessive rough warty surface of the fruits, but heavy warts indicate a hard shell and the harder the shell so much better the keeping quality. The plant is vigorous and bears a heavy crop. Rich, fine-grained, yellow flesh, of superb quality.

GOLDEN HUBBARD.—Fruits of medium size, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. each; similar to Hubbard, but earlier and with an orange-red colored shell.

SWEET POTATO OR GREEN RIVER.—An entirely new variety, originated at Green River, Utah. Shape and flavor like the sweet potato; shell soft, of light green color; meat bright yellow and very thick. Makes delicious pies. Attains a length of four feet. Splendid keeper; will produce on good soil 30,000 pounds per acre.

BANANA.—The very best All Purpose Squash ever grown. Excellent in every way, the biggest cropper of all, a splendid keeper, having been kept till April in fine condition, fruits of mammoth size, and the finest in quality. Banana Squash grows to large size, generally 2 feet, but sometimes over 3 feet long; with a diameter of 6 to 10 inches. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the Hubbard and can be cut with a knife. Color of shell grayish-green. The flesh is of rich, light-orange color, entirely free of fibre and stringiness; it is very thick, almost filling the fruit, and of rich delicious flavor. It is unexcelled for baking and none is better for pie. It is a very shy seeder, a hundred good-sized squashes containing not more than 2 to 3 pounds of seed; this accounts for the high price of the seed. Compared with Hubbard, the old standard winter squash, this new variety is much more productive, earlier, of finer quality and keeps equally well. Owing to its great productiveness and excellent quality, this squash has now become by far the most popular in many trucking sections of the west, and is largely grown on the ranches in this part of the country in preference to all other kinds, it outyielding all others in highly nourishing and palatable food. Be sure to try the new squash this season.

GIANT OF THE ROCKIES.—This is a mammoth new variety, originated here in the Rockies. Grows to immense size, yields accordingly as high as 15 tons per acre. Nothing better for stock feeding, especially for hogs and cattle. Plant 5 acres and harvest enough to fatten 25 hogs or cows.

MAMMOTH CHILL.—We desire to call the attention of all who want "mammoth" squashes to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding; remarkably productive; also much used for exhibition purposes.

DELICIOUS.—One of the finest flavored of all squashes. Grows to weigh five to ten pounds; keeps well. Color a green shade, with some blue specimens. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. Cooks very dry and mealy.

BOSTON MARROW.—Medium sized, oval fruits with orange colored skin. Flesh salmon-yellow, of excellent flavor. Much grown for canning and making pies.

MIXED SQUASH SEED.—We use the most popular types of all shapes and colors in this mixture. Makes excellent rich stock feed.

SPINACH

Sow in early spring. Soil should be rich and light. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left outdoors over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow leaves, which are curled like savoy cabbage.

LONG SEASON OR TRIUMPH.—A very dark green, crumpled variety, in general appearance similar to Bloomsdale, but considerably larger and broader in leaf, less crumpled and very much longer standing. Seed round. One of the very best for early spring and successional planting, remaining firm and fresh during the hot summer months.

LARGE VIROFLAY.—A popular market variety for either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick arrow-shaped, much crumpled dark green leaves.

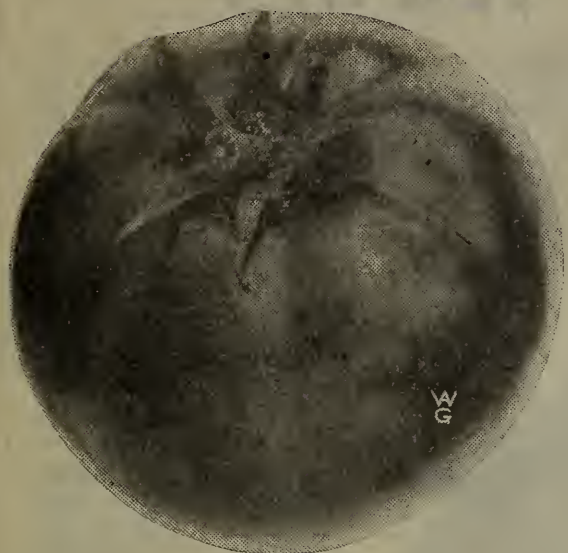
ROUND SUMMER.—For early spring sowing. Leaves large, thick and fleshy.

LONG STANDING.—Stands long before running to seed; valuable on this account. Tender and sweet.

PRICKLY WINTER.—A splendid fall and winter sort, but also well adapted for spring use. Hardy large plants of vigorous growth with thick and dark green leaves.

NEW ZEALAND.—Quite different from any other Spinach, being of branching habit, and thriving during hot weather in any soil rich or poor. Stems and leaves are thick, tender and succulent; in color and flavor fully equal to the best Spinach. Very productive, sends out fresh growth after being cut continuously until frost. Should be in every garden.

TOMATOES



John Baer

NEW EXTRA EARLY PEERLESS PINK.—An entirely new and distinct variety, originated a few years ago in Canada and unquestionably one of the greatest novelties ever introduced. It is the pink counterpart of **John Baer**, producing beautiful, large fruits of purplish-pink color, fully equal in size, smoothness and quality to this now so popular variety. Though John Baer is in the extra-early class, unequalled in productiveness and quality, there are many gardeners who grow for markets where pink or purple varieties are preferred to scarlet ones and there are also many people everywhere that believe and probably rightly so, that no other kind is as sweet and finely flavored as pink tomatoes; to those the new **Peerless Pink** will be much wanted and a welcome arrival. The fruits are the largest of any extra early pink sort, they are round and deep, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size, very solid and heavier than any sort of equal size. The outer color is brilliant purplish-pink. The flesh is of rich, blood-crimson color, contains but few seeds and is of delicious, sweet flavor; the qualities are unsurpassed for either cooking, canning or slicing. The vines are very robust and very productive, begin to ripen their fruit very early, and bear continuously until cut down by frost. A splendid keeper and shipper. **A boon for the market gardener.**

JUNE PINK.—The earliest of the purplish-pink tomatoes; except in color very similar to Earliana. The fruits are large, nearly round, smooth, solid and of the finest quality.

Sow seed in hotbed or box about the first of March. When two inches high transplant, if possible, into cold frame. Don't set out until well hardened and all danger of frost is past. Set four or five feet apart. Our stock of tomato seed is the very best obtainable.

JOHN BAER.—This most wonderful tomato originated in the East several years ago; we were the first to introduce it in the West. We are glad to say that John Baer has made good all the wonderful claims made for it, as is shown by the many good words and letters of recommendation we have received from growers, canners and market gardeners. John Baer produces large, beautiful, solid shipping tomatoes in thirty days from plants set out with roots undisturbed. It produces an enormous crop, fifty to 100 fruits to each plant. The tomatoes ripen evenly, right up to the stem; without cripples, cracked, uneven or scarred fruit. John Baer has a wonderful glistening, bright scarlet color; mild, deliciously sweet flesh, which is almost seedless.

Guy Botkins here raised 79 tons on three acres. Mart Moore, another gardener here, raised 27 tons on one acre.

EARLIANA.—The earliest good-sized scarlet tomato. It is hardy, remarkably blight-resistant, and sets a large number of uniformly smooth and solid tomatoes. The size is large enough to make it a superb market variety.

BONNIE BEST.—An extra early scarlet tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is a few days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid and also very prolific. One of the best for the house-garden, canning and shipping.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—One of the most valuable tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earliana; much handsomer and heavier, produces more abundantly and continuously than that sort.

NEW STONE.—One of the best types of the late, large, smooth, solid, beefy tomatoes, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best.

RED ROCK TOMATO.—One of the finest, large, solid, smooth tomatoes of very fine, red color. A heavy producer and an excellent shipper.

DWARF CHAMPION.—(The Tree Tomato.) Second early. A great favorite. Its dwarf habit and upright growth permit close planting. Color purplish-pink, always smooth and symmetrical. Fine quality and solid-meated.

BEAUTY.—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retains its large size until very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens early and evenly and is perfect in shape.

PONDEROSA.—The largest of all tomatoes. Purplish-pink; medium early. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and of extra fine quality, quite free from acid. Very desirable for slicing.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA.—A splendid novelty. Equals its famous parent, the red Ponderosa in every respect but color, possessing its large size, heavy meat and luscious quality, and in addition is of a striking rich golden-yellow color.

YELLOW PEAR.—For preserving.

HUSK TOMATO OR GROUND CHERRY.—For preserves or pies.

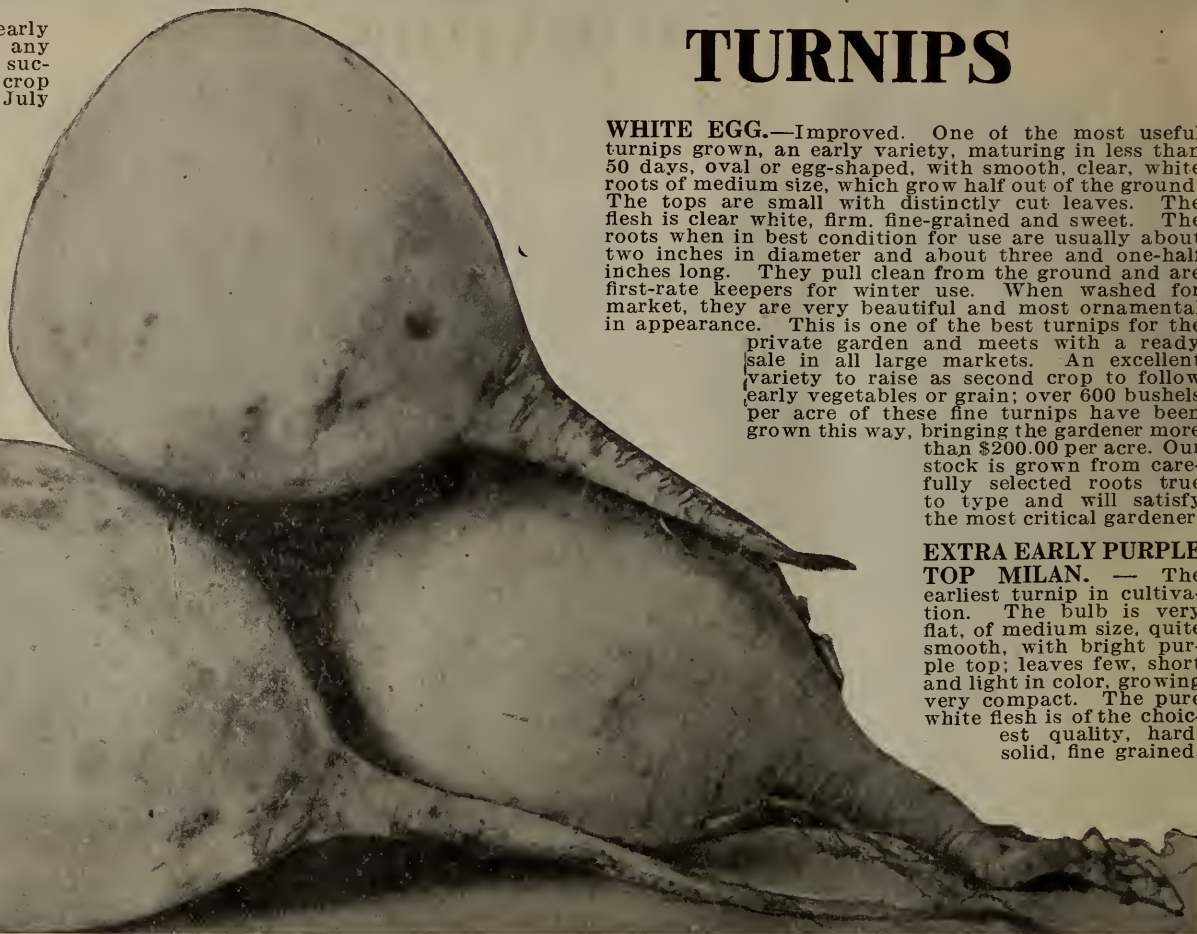


New Extra Early Peerless Pink

SOW TURNIPS for early crop in April and any time until July for succession. For winter crop sow in latter part of July and August. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to acre in drills **sixteen inches apart**. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

White

Egg



TURNIPS

WHITE EGG.—Improved. One of the most useful turnips grown, an early variety, maturing in less than 50 days, oval or egg-shaped, with smooth, clear, white roots of medium size, which grow half out of the ground. The tops are small with distinctly cut leaves. The flesh is clear white, firm, fine-grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for use are usually about two inches in diameter and about three and one-half inches long. They pull clean from the ground and are first-rate keepers for winter use. When washed for market, they are very beautiful and most ornamental in appearance. This is one of the best turnips for the private garden and meets with a ready sale in all large markets. An excellent variety to raise as second crop to follow early vegetables or grain; over 600 bushels per acre of these fine turnips have been grown this way, bringing the gardener more than \$200.00 per acre. Our stock is grown from carefully selected roots true to type and will satisfy the most critical gardener.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.

— The earliest turnip in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and light in color, growing very compact. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid, fine grained.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Very similar to the preceding except the skin is pure white, making it especially desirable for forcing.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—One of the best market varieties. Roots of large size, globular, purple above and white below the ground, of very attractive appearance. Keeps well; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Much more productive than any flat variety and a better seller.

PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaved). — The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good-sized, small top, with but few upright leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaved).—This is a popular early turnip for table use. The roots are of medium size, flat and of white color, very tender and sweet. The leaves are few and grow upright.

AMBER GLOBE.—For table or stock. Very large. Flesh yellow, sweet, skin yellow with green top.



Purple Top White Globe

COW HORN.—One of the most useful and valuable turnips known. One of the best and sweetest for home use; very profitable to grow for stock feeding and excellent to plow under as a green fertilizer. This variety is clear white except a little shade of green at the top of the root, which is long and carrot-like in form, cylindrical, but usually ending in a point, and slightly crooked. The roots grow fifteen inches long and more, by about two and one-half inches in diameter and grow about three inches out of the ground. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored and for table use is in best condition when the roots are about two inches in diameter. The variety is of very rapid growth, maturing in about two months and well adapted for fall and early winter use. Desirable for stock feeding and very valuable as a soil improver. Will grow on poor, worn-out soils and if plowed under will enrich it as much as a crop of clover.



Cow Horn

GOLDEN BALL.—One of the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior in its table qualities.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Cultivated extensively for the tops, which are excellent for greens. It is hardy, does not produce a good root. Also a favorite green feed for stock and pastured like rape.

RUTABAGAS

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.—One of the most desirable sorts. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, with little or no neck. Smooth, with only small tap-root, color of skin purplish red above and bright yellow below the ground.

BANGHOLM.—Produces the largest roots and the biggest crops. A purple-top sort of excellent quality and fine shape. The roots are of very large size, slightly tankard shaped, with small neck and few or no side roots. The skin is yellow with purple top. The flesh is yellow, sweet and solid. It has a record of having produced 49 tons per acre.

SWEET GERMAN.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Roots very large, globe shaped; skin white, greenish on top.



American Purple Top Rutabaga

RHUBARB

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, rich soil of rather retentive nature. Sow an inch deep and thin to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the next spring.

Victoria.—This is the earliest of all Pie Plants, and is about 2 or 3 times the size of the common Rhubarb; can be used not only in the early spring but summer as well. Stalks of good size, soft and juicy. Flavor sprightly and refreshing. This is the first vegetable of the season and no garden should be without it. For prices on Roots see below.



TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—This is a staple variety in all sections of the country. Used for cigar fillers.

Havana.—Very early. Used very largely for cigar wrappings. Commands the highest market price when well grown and cured.

White Burley.—A mild and sweet tobacco. It is the standard main crop variety in the tobacco sections, as it is extra fine for manufacturing in nearly every manner that tobacco is used.



SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sow salsify early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart. Freezing in the ground improves flavor. One ounce of good seed for sixty feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new salsify, recently from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

Growing new and distinct potatoes from the seed-ball seed is intensely interesting and fascinating. They will produce innumerable kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, forms and qualities. Some may be of immense value. This incomparable mixture contains choice selections from the United States, South America, Africa and Europe. New creations of merit bring rich returns and your fortune may be in one of these.



Potato Seed Balls

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES FROM SEED

Begins to bear fruit in about four months after seed is sown and continues to produce fruit until very late in the fall. Seeds sown in April will give ripe berries in July. The berries are not as large as the standard varieties, but are of superior quality and have the rich, wild strawberry flavor. The

plant is everbearing in the true sense of the word, producing fruit all summer and comes perfectly true from seed. It also makes a beautiful pot plant, will grow well in the house, and even fruit during the winter. Perfectly hardy everywhere and easy to grow. A packet of seed should produce 40 to 50 plants.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have increased our facilities in this line and can fill all orders promptly. All plants are grown from our selected seed and thus you can depend upon the genuineness of the plants. The men in charge of this work have had years of experience and use great care to produce strong, vigorous plants, and pack them properly. While they carry much better by express, we shipped thousands by parcel post last season all over the Western slope up to 300 miles. We received a great many letters from our customers stating that they received them in fine condition and had made good growth.

Plants are perishable, and while we take great care in packing we cannot guarantee the safe delivery. But with our facilities for packing and shipping there is very little risk or cause for complaint. Transplanted plants are the SAFEST to ship. Order large quantities by express, if possible. The following prices are prepaid.

We Recommend Transplanted Plants in Preference to Seed Beds

These prices prepaid by Parcel Post or Express.				These prices prepaid by Parcel Post or Express.			
	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
Early Cabbage—(Transplanted), ready April 10th to 25th, Early Winningstadt, Enkhuizen, Wakefield, Copenhagen Market	\$0.20	\$1.00	\$8.00	Peppers—(Transplanted), Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cayenne, May 15th to June 1st.	.25	1.10	9.00
Early Cabbage—(Seed bed), same varieties, ready May 1st to 15th	.10	.75	5.50	Egg Plant—(Transplanted), New York Improved Purple, June 1st to 20th.	.35	2.00	15.00
Late Cabbage—(Seed bed), Danish Ballhead, Danish Roundhead, Late Flat Dutch, All Seasons. Winningstadt, Large Red; ready June 1st to 20th.	.10	.75	5.50	Early Celery—(Transplanted), Golden Self-blanching, White Plume, Easy Blanching, May 15th to June 1st.	.20	1.00	6.00
Cauliflower—(Transplanted), Early Snowball; ready April 10 to May 1st	.25	1.25	10.00	Late Celery—(Transplanted), White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, June 15th to July 15th.	.20	.75	5.00
Cauliflower—(Transplanted) Late Snowball; ready April 20 to June 1st.	.25	1.25	10.00	Sweet Potato Plants—Ready May 15th; Yellow Nansemond and Yellow Jersey, home grown.	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$6.00
Tomatoes—(Transplanted), Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Bonny Best, Chaik's Jewel (transplanted) and others, May 1st to June 20th.	.20	1.10	9.00	Asparagus Roots—Conovers, Palmetto, Columbian White. Strong, one year old.	.30	1.10	8.00
Tomatoes—(Transplanted), John Baer, Peerless Pink, the earliest and best tomatoes in existence. May 15th to June 15th	.25	1.25	9.00	Asparagus Roots—Same varieties as before. Strong 2-year-old roots.	.40	1.40	10.00
				Rhubarb Roots—Victoria, 10c each, 3 for 25c.	1.00		
				Horse Radish Roots.	.25	1.25	



Rhubarb Roots

Everyone realizes the value of rhubarb or pie plant in the home garden. The best way to get a start is to purchase a few roots, as you can save one year's time in this way. The roots we offer are not seedlings but 2-yr. old, strong plants. Plant in spring or fall, setting plants 3 feet apart each way. The stalks should not be pulled the first season. The blossom stalks, however, should always be cut off, so as not to exhaust the plant by going to seed. We recommend the Victoria variety as the most satisfactory. Prices above.

VICTORIA RHUBARB.



Asparagus Roots

It pays to have a small bed of asparagus so as to gather it fresh, and when once set, a bed will last many years. Our roots are strong and healthy. We offer both one and two-year-old plants, but for good, quick results we recommend the two-year old, which are very strong and vigorous. Prices, see above.

Horse Radish

Grow it in your own garden and grate fresh. This is one of the hardiest vegetables for the garden or farm and can be planted in wet or soggy places where other plants do not do good. It gives results the first year. The larger roots can be taken up and stored for winter use. If grown for the market, you will find it very profitable. Plant the sets small end down in rows 3 ft. apart, about 12 inches apart in the row. It does best in rich, loose soil; set slanting and cover top of root about two to three inches.



HORSE RADISH SETS

"FLOWER SEEDS THAT GROW"



American Branching Aster

Imperial or Daybreak.—Sturdy, upright, bushy plants, 15 inches high, producing, in midsummer, masses of flowers unequalled by any other Aster, not less than 50 blooms appearing on a plant. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Perennial Asters.—(Michaelmas Daisies.) Single, fall blooming, hardy plants, with bright, beautiful flowers. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM.—A pretty annual "Everlasting," bearing lovely white, or rose-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM, MEXICANUM BLUE.—Flowers light blue or lavender, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter, height, twelve inches, hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

ALYSSUM.—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Hardy annual.

Martinum.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Carpet of Snow.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Balsam, Double Tall Mixed

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia).—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until severe frosts; height one foot; half hardy perennial. **Mixed colors.** Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the aster, and none are more eagerly sought; an almost endless variety, always reliable. For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Peony Flowered.—An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate. Our seed can be depended upon for fine blooms. Pkt., 10c.

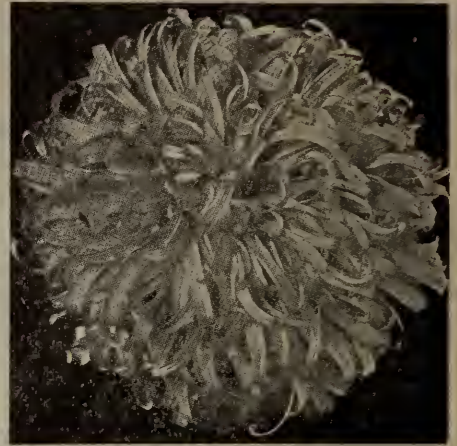
Giant Comet or Crego.—A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Victoria.—Most handsome aster in cultivation. Long stems, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

American Branching.—Late flowering; very large, very double flowers, handsome colors. The most satisfactory class of all asters. **Mixed colors.** Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Queen of the Market.—The earliest flowering first-class aster, coming into flower in July, or fully three weeks in advance of any others; of branching habit; flowers of good size, and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting. **Separate colors: White, Lavender, Crimson, Light Pink, Purple Rose and Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 5c each; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

The King.—Entirely distinct from any other variety. Large, massive, double flowers, 5 inches in diameter, with long, narrow, more or less quilled petals. Plants 18 inches high, branching; blooms from August to October. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.



Giant Comet Aster

AMARANTHUS.—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

Tricolor.—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as Joseph's Coat; very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual, two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. Perennial, but not hardy.

"Special" Mixture of Giant Snapdragons. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Giant Antirrhinum



Aquilegia Coerulea

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).—Hardy perennial, blooms early, long and abundantly.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

Coerulea, True Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Colorado's emblematic flower; needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. We are headquarters for this seed. Petals white, sepals blue. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAMS (Ladies' Slipper).—Magnificent plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion.

Double Tall.—Fine mixed. A particularly fine strain. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).—Large, graceful flowers, borne on long stems; very hardy; perennial; vigorous. They bloom throughout the season. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATION, Giant Marguerite.—The seed should be started in a box in the house. A good cut flower. Hardy perennial. Blossoms in four months from time of planting. The best variety of this climate. **Mixed Pkt., 10c.**

CALENDULA.—This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest aster, the colors are yellow, orange and red. Blooms profusely from July until frost. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c.**



Carnation, Giant Marguerite

Beans, Scarlet Runner.—Pkt., 10c.

Balloon Vine.—10 feet high. Pkt., 5c.



Cardinal Climber

CELOSIA (Cockscomb). — Beautiful plants which now grow in distinct varieties, crested and plumed, and are fine for borders and massing in beds.

Crested Cockscomb. — Dwarf mixed with large combs. Pkt., 5c.

Plumed Cockscomb. — All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Pompon Cockscomb or Chinese Woolflower. 2 to 3 feet high with large ball-shaped flowerheads of brilliant scarlet color, blooms from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Cornflower or Bachelor's Button). — Showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color; height two feet. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA Scandens (Cathedral Bell). — One of the handsomest, tall and rapid-growing climbers. Flowers bell-shaped, of beautiful purplish lilac color. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

COLEUS. — Fine bedding plant with beautifully colored foliage. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. — One of the most popular annuals grown, because of its quick growth and abundant bloom for cutting. Plants two to three feet high. Foliage fine and flowers are borne on slender stems. Colors shades of yellow, brown and maroon. Mixed Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

COREOPSIS (Perennial Calliopsis). — One of the finest hardy perennials, blooms all summer. Large golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

CANARY BIRD VINE. — A beautiful climber with charming little canary-colored blossoms. Flowers from July till frost, grows 20 feet high. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CANDYTUFT, White Empress. — One of the most popular and hardy annuals; almost equal to sweet alyssum. Like it, it is one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year around. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

CANNA. — The Canna is one of our most ornamental plants and is of very easy culture. Soak seed in warm water for a day or two. Plant one-half inch deep, in shallow boxes of rich soil early in spring; place in a warm, sunny window. When plants show two leaves transplant to pots; do not set till nights are warm. Extra fine. Mixed Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN, GIANT ZANZIBAR. (Ricinus). — A new, very large variegated leaved variety of castor beans. Height seven feet, tender annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula). — A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets.

Medium. — Mixed Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). — The finest of the Canterbury Bells; 2 ft. high; fine for pots and borders. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 75c.

CYPRESS VINE. — Almost beautiful climber. Height eight feet; tender annual; mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Centaurea Imperialis (Sweet Sultan)

CENTAUREA imperialis (Sweet Sultan). — A sweet-scented flower about as large as a carnation, beautifully laciniated and produced on large stems. Annual. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Double Annual Mixed. — Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants; good for pot culture. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Japanese. — Perennial, large-flowering double. If sown in early spring, they will flower in fall. These are the famous chrysanthemums grown so extensively by florists for cut flowers. Mixed Pkt., 15c.



Chinese Woolflower



Chrysanthemum, Annual Mixed

CARDINAL CLIMBER. — Probably the finest annual climber, which we have; growing rapidly up to 25 feet high; palm-like deeply cut leaves; clusters of fiery cardinal-red tubular flowers, 1¼ inches across. Very graceful and beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS. — Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower, with its yellow heart encircled with broad daisy-like petals, carried on long, slender stems which rise from a cloud of feathery foliage. It is very pretty for vases and lasts a week when cut.

Giant Early Flowering. — Dwarf; will flower latter part of July. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

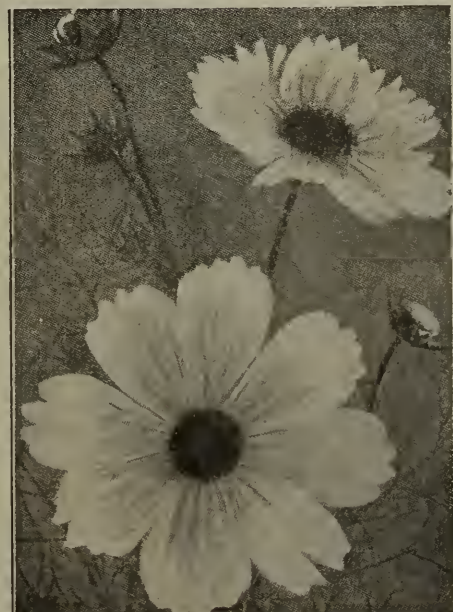
Giants of California. — Very large; late. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

New Double, Crowned and Crested. — A new and beautiful race of cosmos with double crowns giving the flowers a dainty and exquisite appearance. Early flowering. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

CUCUMBER, WILD. — Very hardy, quick-growing vine. Must be planted very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Cosmos, Double Crowned and Crested



Cosmos, Early Flowering



Dolichos' Hyacinth Bean

DAHLIA.—Easily grown from seed; if sown early will bloom first summer.

Double Large Flowers, mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.
Double Cactus, Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

DAISY, Burbank's Shasta.—Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about one foot high; fine for edging beds or rustic baskets; finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DAISY, English (Bellis).—Double mixed. Half hardy perennials, about 6 inches high. Rose and white shades. Make delightful borders for taller plants. Pkt., 5c.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur).—Giant Hybrids. Immense spikes of single and double flowers, mostly shades of blue. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble-shaped; all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing roots. Height, two feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).—This magnificent class of plants is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed and one of the most beautiful existing.

Chinensis, Double China Pinks.—Very large, showy flowers of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Laciniatus, Double Fringed Pinks.—Very large double flowers with fringed edges in great variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

Plumarius semperflorens.—Hardy perennial, ever-blooming garden pinks, sweet scented double, double and single flowers in many beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Beans).—Rapid growing hardy annual climbers with pea-shaped flowers of purple color, which are followed by ornamental seed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru).—A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from middle of July until frost. Hardy annual. Height, two feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Gaillardia, Annual, Mixed

GOURDS.—Tender annuals; valuable for covering porches and trellises; height, twenty feet.

Dish Cloth.—Used for bath sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules Club.—Largest gourd. Pkt., 5c.

Nest Egg.—White like an egg. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper or Calabash.—The pipe gourd. Pkt., 5c.

Apple-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Bottle-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Mock Orange.—Orange-shaped. Pkt., 5c.

Pear-shaped.—Striped, very showy. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough.—Pkt., 5c.

Mixed, all varieties.—Pkt., 5c.; oz 25c.



Daisy (Bellis)



Fuchsia, Mixed



Geranium Zonale



Gourds, Mixed



Heliotrope, Mammoth

GILLARDIA, Picta.—A showy annual with brownish-red flowers bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season and until after heavy frost. Height eighteen inches. Single and double mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora, Superb mixed.—Very showy and effective, hardy perennial plants; will bloom all season; shades of yellow, gold and crimson. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.



Helichrysum Monstrosum

FORGET-ME-NOT.—The different varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful and too well known to need description. They succeed best in moist situations.

Alpestris.—Dark blue; annual. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Palustris semperflorens.—Hardy perennial: everblooming, clear blue flowers in pretty sprays. Pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria).—Free flowering hardy annual plants covered all season with dainty, double, pure white flowers an inch across. 18 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath).—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small star-like and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers.

Elegans grandiflora.—Annual: white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Paniculata.—Hardy perennial, white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

FUCHSIA.—As easily grown from seed as from cuttings; flowers freely the first year. Double and single mixed. Pkt., 15c.

GERANIUM.—Valuable house plants, blooming continuously; plants will flower from seed in 4 or 5 months.

Zonale.—Scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Lady Washington.—Richly colored show flowers. Pkt., 20c.

HELIOTROPE.—Highly valued, sweet scented pot and bedding plants. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1-8 oz., 40c.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower).—Hardy annual, flowers of the brightest colors. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Very beautiful when used in fence corners or as a screen. The perennials bloom second year.

Perennials, Single.—Mixed Pkt., 10c.

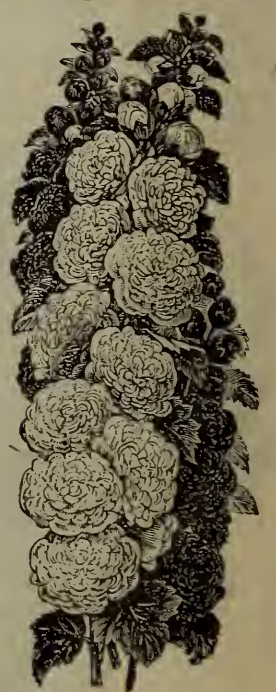
Perennials, Double.—Mixed. Superior strain. Pkt., 10c.

Annual Everblooming.—If sown early will bloom in July and continue till frost. Large double flowers with fringed petals in great variety of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c; 1-8 oz., 25c.

HUMULUS (Climbing Hop). Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachrymae). Pkt., 5c; oz, 20c.

KOCHIA, Summer Cypress.—Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.



Hollyhock, Annual, Mixed



Marigold, Pride of the Garden

MARIGOLD.—The French varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the African are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half hardy annual; bloom till frost.

African Dwarf.—Pride of the garden. Very fine, double mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

French Double Tall.—Very fine mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

LATHYRUS (Perennial Sweet Pea).—Hardy, lives for years, continuously in bloom. Fine for covering old stumps. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

MOONFLOWER.—A very vigorous climber, reaching a height of thirty to fifty feet before the end of the summer. Blooms at night. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY.—The most popular and well known annual vine in cultivation.

Tall Morning Glory.—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Japanese.—Flowers of immense size, mottled, striped and marked in many ways and colors.

Tall Double Flowering.—Very large, double flowers of beautiful form and coloring. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MATHIOLA.—The wonderful perfume plant. Hardy annual. Should be grown in every garden for the entrancing fragrance it emits during the evening. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

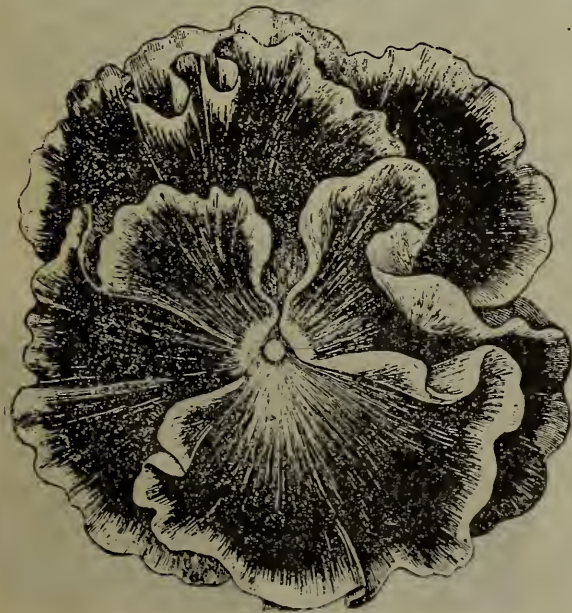
MAURANDIA.—Rapid growing, tender perennial climber; fine for hanging baskets, etc. Height 10 ft. Blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA affinis Hybrids.—Very showy, large flowers in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIUM. Giant Dwarf.—Our mixture of dwarf Nasturtiums is very choice; none better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Giant Tall.—A beautiful, tender climbing vine. Height, 6 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hybrids of Madame Gunther.—A dark-leaved strain of climbers, noted for the wide range of bright and distinct colorings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



Masterpiece

LANTANA.—Well known shrubby plants, with clusters of verbenalike flowers. Make a grand display the first season; flower all summer; much admired. Pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR.—Very handsome and useful annual. The brilliancy of their color is unsurpassed. They bloom from July till frost.

Double Tall Rocket.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

LINARIA Reticulata aurea purpurea (Toad Flax).—Color, rich purplish crimson mottled with bright orange, the shape resembling miniature snapdragons. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA.—A most elegant and useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging or pots. They are applied as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly.

Gracilis.—Blue, trailing fine for baskets. Pkt., 5c.

Crystal Palace, compacta.—Dark blue flower and dark foliage. 6 inches high. Erect. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

LUPINUS.—Hardy plants easily grown, with long, beautiful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers and graceful foliage.

Annual Sorts.—Mixed, 2 ft. high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

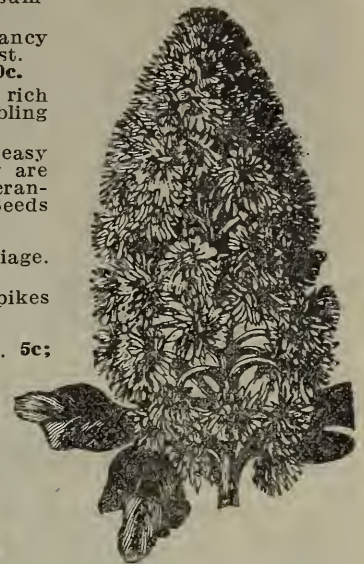
Polyphyllous Sorts.—Hardy perennial, 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c.



Giant Japanese Morning Glories



Double Morning Glories



Mignonette Dwarf Machel

MIGNONETTE.—A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Dwarf Machel.—Deep red spikes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

Grandiflora.—Large blooming. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.



Nasturtiums Giant Tall Mixed

NIGELLA, Miss Jekyl.—Finely cut foliage, beautiful cornflower-blue flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY.—Pansies grow best and produce the largest flowers in light, rich soil and cool, moist weather, but will flower freely from spring sown seed during the hot summer months. Sow the seed thinly and in quite shallow drills as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in fine, loose condition. When the young plants are well started, thin them out or transplant to fresh beds, setting them eight inches apart each way.

Trimardeau.—Very large flowered, mixed. Entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of colors. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots. Pkt., 10c.

Imperial Mixture.—While the giant flowered are the greatest favorites they do not carry all shades and colors which are found in our Imperial Mixture. This is the florist's popular strain. Mixed, a popular assortment. Pkt., 10c.

Masterpiece.—Enormous flowers with curled, wavy petals, of strikingly beautiful colorings. Pkt., 15c.

Pansy Plants.—Large flowering varieties in glorious mixture. 50c per doz., not prepaid. By parcel post, 60c per doz.



Petunia, Giants of California

POPPY.—Few garden flowers excel the poppy in beauty and popular favor. Our mixed strains contain some wonderful colors.

Shirley.—The most beautiful of all single poppies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Carnation Flowered or Featherball.—Flowers of immense size, double and fringed. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Paeony-flowered.—Large, showy, double, globular flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Double and Single Mixed.—Very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Iceland.—Perennial, hardy, 1 foot high, will bloom almost as quickly as the annuals. Starts from seed and continues in flower the entire season. Bright green, fern-like foliage and brilliant flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Oriental Hybrids Mixed.—Hardy perennial. Enormous, gorgeous flowers. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from the first of July until killed by frost. Plant in open ground after it has become warm.

Single.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Double.—Very fine strain. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

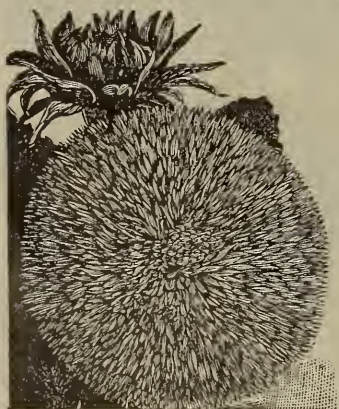
FAIRY OR BABY ROSE (Roses from seed the first year).—The plants bloom in three months after sowing; so that seed sown in February in the house may be had in bloom in June in the open ground, where they continue to bloom throughout the season, single, semi-double and double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower).—They form compact plants literally covered with beautiful orchid-like flowers, all delicately fringed and curiously marked with crimson lilac, purple and yellow blotches. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SUNFLOWER.—Stately, decorative, hardy annuals with great masses of yellow flowers. Fine among shrubbery and for screens.

Chrysanthemum Flowered.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers, perfectly double. 6 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Dwarf Double Mixed Sorts.—Pkt., 5c.



Sunflower, Chrysanthemum

PETUNIA.—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors. Striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture and continuous bloom, adaption for different styles of growth render the Petunia one of the most beautiful of the annuals.

Giants of California.—Single, of immense size, mostly ruffled and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Striped and Blotched.—Single. A fine mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Superb Double Mixed.—Saved from double flowers which seed very sparsely. Pkt., 15c.

Single Mixed.—Good bright colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

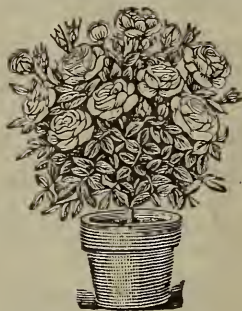
PHLOX, Drummondii.—Phlox Drummondii is one of the finest annual plants and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring. Give good, rich ground and plant six inches apart each way. Hardy annual. One foot high.

Grandiflora, Large flowering.—This type has the largest heads and the largest individual flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 50c.

Star Phlox.—Pretty star-shaped flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.



Poppy Carnation or Featherball



Fairy or Baby Rose

SWEET WILLIAM.—Old-fashioned hardy perennial plants producing large heads of beautifully colored sweet scented flowers in great abundance. 1½ feet high.

Giant Flowered Single.—An improvement on older sorts, both in variety of color and size of flowers and tresses. Single flowers are often enormous. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Flowered Double.—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbels of enormous size on stiff stems and in great variety of shades and colors. The single florets often measure one inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

New Everblooming.—The other varieties listed here do not flower until the second year from seed, but this new strain will flower in 50 to 60 days if sown in April and continue in bloom all season. It is entirely hardy and lasts for years. Large, fragrant flowers in a great variety of colors and markings, all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1-8 oz., 45c.



Phlox, Large Flowering

SALPIGLOSSIS (Velvet Flower).—Very showy bedding or border plants; erect, large, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff and almost black.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Emperor.—The finest strain, very large, strikingly beautiful flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA.—The Salvia or Flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continues in bloom in the open ground till frost. Tender annuals.

Splendens.—Beautiful bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Bonfire.—One of the finest salvias; 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter with large, dense flaming scarlet spikes; seemingly on fire all the time. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).—A free flowering, tall annual, round, full double flowers of a feathery appearance. Sow early in the spring where plants are to remain.

Double Mixed.—Colors white, cherry, lilac, purple, yellow and rose. Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX.—A well known greenhouse and window vine, with graceful dark green foliage. Height, 8 ft. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS.—To have them bloom early, start in hotbed and transfer when small into pots and turn out in open border when weather is warm. They will blossom late in the season if planted in the open ground. Hardy annual. One foot. Stocks are splendid for bedding and pot plants; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom they are unsurpassed.

Double Ten Weeks.—The earliest and best class for outdoors. Pkt., 5c; 1-8 oz., 50c.

Giant Beauty.—Large, double, deliciously fragrant flowers. Sown in March they will bloom outdoors from July till frost. Sown from July to September they will bloom during winter; they make fine pot plants. Pkt., 10c.



Stocks, Double, Ten Weeks

THE RARE BEAUTY AND FRAGRANCE OF THE SWEET PEA MAKES THEM THE PRIDE OF EVERY GARDEN



SWEET PEAS

Grandiflora (Large flowered Sweet Peas).—The following varieties are the very choicest of the grandiflora sorts, standing at the head of their respective color.

Prices of the following named varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Dorothy Eckford.—One of the best all white sorts.
Hon. Mrs. Kenyon.—The best yellow to date.
Prima Donna.—Pure pink, large flower.
Prince of Wales.—Rose crimson.
Blanche Ferry.—Pink and white, extra early.
Lady Grisell Hamilton.—Best lavender, giant, flowered.
Black Knight.—Deep maroon, shaded black.
King Edward.—Bright red, crimson-scarlet.
Captain of the Blues.—Rich, deep navy blue.
Flora Norton.—The clearest bright blue.
Janet Scott.—A grand, deep, rich pink.
Miss Willmott.—Brilliant orange-pink.

Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.—A wonderful type with large round, open flowers of immense size with wavy standards and wide-spread wings. Our list contains the finest of the older sorts and also the best of the latest novelties. Prices for any of the following named sorts: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Dobbies' Cream.—The finest and largest primrose-yellow.
Elfrida Pearson.—The finest and largest blush pink.
King Manoel.—Rich, glossy, deep maroon.
King White.—The best pure white.
Florence Nightingale.—The largest and finest pure lavender.
Margaret Atlee.—The best rich pink.
Royal Purple.—Rich royal purple, one of the finest sorts.
Rosabelle.—The largest deep rose.
Thos. Stevenson.—Brilliant orange-scarlet. The most striking color of all.
Vermilion Brilliant.—Rich bright scarlet.
Wedgewood.—Clear, silvery blue.
Scarlet Emperor.—Brilliant, rich deep-scarlet.



Verbena
Mammoth Prize Mixture

VERBENA.—The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different shades, the profuse and long continued bloom make them one of the most desirable annuals for general culture.

Fine Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 30c.

Mammoth Prize Mixture.—Trusses and individual flowers, of the largest size. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

WALLFLOWER.—Wallflower should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and outdoor bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. They are easily grown, and last long as cut flowers.

Paris Extra Early.—Annual, a beautiful single variety: will flower in summer and fall from spring sown seed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

German Double.—Perennial; the very finest sorts. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA.—The double Zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy of garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seeds, and make a fine display in a bed or border. Each flower lasts for several weeks and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost.

Tall Double.—The old-fashioned strain, 2 ft. high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Tall Colossal.—A superb new class with giant flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across, perfectly double and of the richest, most varied colors and shades. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

Extra Early Giant Spencer Sweet Peas.—"All the Year Around Sweet Peas." A new type of sweet peas, which comes into flower 5 to 6 weeks earlier than the regular Spencers and if the flowers are kept picked will bloom until destroyed by frost. They are much better adapted to warm climates than the later varieties. The flowers are of immense size, 2½ inches across, beautifully waved and are carried on long, stiff stems usually in three and often in fours.

Prices for any of the following named sorts: Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Giant Blanche Ferry.—Pink and white.
Heatherbell.—A rich, pleasing mauve-lavender.
Liberty.—Bright crimson.
Meadow Lark.—Large, cream colored.
Melody.—Deep rose-pink.
Morning Star.—Deep orange-scarlet.
Red Wing.—Crimson magenta.
Snowflake.—The best pure white.
Song Bird.—A soft shade of pale pink.
Songster.—Lavender.
Warbler.—Rich mauve purple.
Yarrowa.—Large rose-pink flowers.

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURES.

Our **De Luxe Mixture** is composed of more than twenty-five of the best large flowering or grandiflora sorts and the blending of the varieties is simply grand. Do not fail to try them. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SUPERBA, Spencer Mixture. The greatest care has been taken in blending this superb mixture. It is composed of the finest named sorts. Insuring a well balanced range of desirable colors. It is impossible to get anything of higher quality at any price. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Giant Spencer Mixture.—A splendid mixture containing all good varieties of this new class known today. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.



Zinnia, Colossal Double

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

THE BEST CANNAS

Cannas do well everywhere and in all soils, but will succeed best in rich soil and in a sunny position.

The following are the finest varieties having enormous flowers of beautiful coloring.

Queen Helen.—Yellow flowers, dotted with red, green foliage. 5 ft. high.

King Humbert.—Orange-scarlet flowers; dark bronze foliage, 5 ft. high.

Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Salmon-pink flowers; green foliage. 4 ft. high.

Eureka.—The best white; green foliage. 4 ½ ft. high.

Wintzer's Colossal. — Bright scarlet flowers, 8 inches across; the largest of any canna; green foliage. 5 ft. high.

Orange Bedder. — Bright orange, a dazzling color; green foliage; 5 ft. high.

Any of the above cannas, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; the set of 6 only \$1.00, postpaid.

THE BEST GLADIOLI

Gladioli deserve a place in every garden; they are of the easiest culture and are the most attractive and useful of all summer flowering bulbs. The following are the finest and most distinct sorts:

America.—Soft flesh pink.

Mrs. Francis King.—Light scarlet.

Prinsep's.—Rich, dazzling scarlet.

Europa.—Snow white.

Sulphur King.—The finest yellow.

Baron Hulot.—Dark blue.

Any of the above, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; the set of 6 for 50c, postpaid. Giant Mixed Gladioli, all colors, 3 for 10c; doz., 40c; 50 for \$1.60; 100 for \$3.00, postpaid.

THE FINEST DAHLIAS

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

Cuban Giant.—Bright maroon.

Dreer's White.—Pure white.

A. D. Livoni.—Clear pink.

Red Hussar.—Cardinal red.

Princess Victoria.—Primrose yellow.

Any of the above, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; the set of 5 for 65c, postpaid.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jack Rose.—Crimson red.

Delice.—Glowing rose-pink.

Yellow Colosse.—Bright yellow.

Perle De Lyon.—Pure white.

Grand Manitou.—White striped violet.

Any of the above, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; the set of 5 for 65c, postpaid.

Mixed Double Dahlia Roots.—Each 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.



Dahlia Delice

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Kalif.—Pure scarlet.

Kriemhilde.—Brilliant pink.

Sonnengold.—Golden yellow.

Rheinkoenig.—Snow white.

Marathon.—Rich purple.

Any of the above, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; the set of 5 for 65c, postpaid.

PAEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Andrew Carnegie.—Salmon-pink.

Geisha.—Brilliant scarlet and gold.

Leo XIII.—Canary-yellow.

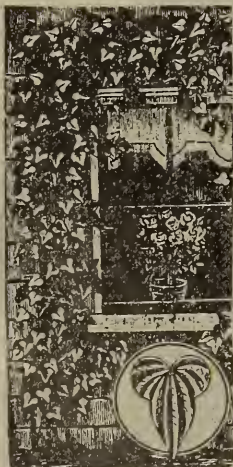
Queen Wilhelmina.—Pure white.

Chantenay.—Carmine rose.

Any of the above, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; the set of 5 for 85c, postpaid.

Mixed Double Dahlia Roots.—Each 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

CINNAMON VINE. — Hardy climber with dark green foliage, late in the season bearing a profusion of small white flowers of a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Perfectly hardy everywhere, the vines dying down to the ground each autumn, but growing again very rapidly in early spring, soon covering any trellis or arbor. Where you wish to hide unsightly places we would suggest planting the Cinnamon Vine. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c.



Cinnamon Vine

CALLAS

Spotted Leaf.—Dwarf, compact, lovely plants with a mass of beautiful leaves and an abundance of flowers. Foliage deep green with numerous white spots. Flowers small, pure white, with a black center. Fine for open ground and pot culture. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Golden Yellow.—Dark green foliage spotted white and large golden-yellow flowers. A plant of unusual beauty and novelty. Each, 35c; 6 for \$1.75.



Hyacinthus Candicans

TUBEROSES, Double Pearl.—A most delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulb. Plants are of dwarf, stocky growth, producing flower-spikes 2 feet high, covered ¾ of their length with perfectly double flowers 2 inches across, which are glistening white and deliciously fragrant. For early flowers start in February or March in the house or hotbed. For flowering in the open border, plant about the middle of May. **Strong flowering bulbs, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.—A species of Hyacinth which blooms in fall if planted in spring. The bulbs throw up large flower stems, 3 to 5 feet high, with gigantic spikes of thimble-shaped white blossoms. For a cemetery nothing can be more beautiful or appropriate and nothing thrives better in any situation. Strong bulbs, sure to bloom, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for 75c.



Tuberose

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry, Everbearing Progressive.—This new Strawberry bears a full crop in the spring and continues to bear berries all summer and in the fall up to the time of hard freezing. The greatest novelty in strawberries ever produced. Think of a variety that you can pick ripe berries from for three months, or until they are destroyed by the frost. The fruit is very large, smooth and colors up evenly all over; no green tips. In quality and flavor it is fine. It fruits on new runners and old plants; a strong, healthy grower and remarkable stouter. The ideal berry for the family garden. Price postpaid, 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$22.50.

The following varieties have all perfect flowers and will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary garden crops. They are the best adapted to Colorado and the entire west, and are standard varieties, excellent producers with large berries. Jucundas, Captain Jack, Senator Dunlap, Aroma. The plants are ready for the shipment in April and May.

Prices for above varieties: 25 for 60c; 100 for \$1.25; 1,000 for \$9.00, prepaid.

GRAPES.

Concord (Black).—Well known, reliable, deep purple. An old standby.

Niagara (White).—Vine hardy, unusually strong grower; bushes large and compact; light greenish white, semi-transparent, skin thin and tough; sweet to center.

Moore's Early (Black).—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; vine hardy and prolific. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.

Prices for above: Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50, prepaid.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Josselyn.—Fruit large, a bright shiny red, a most beautiful and attractive berry. Flavor is most delicious and commands the very best market price. Plants and foliage are at all times vigorous, clean, healthy and mildew-proof. Thoroughly hardy and enormously productive.

Downing.—The berry is large, handsome, a pale green in color, of excellent quality. A favorite for home and market.

Prices for above: Each, 50c; doz., \$4.50, prepaid.

BLACKBERRIES.

Ward.—Sweet and melting, being without core. An enormous yielder.

Snyder.—One of the best for the north and very hardy. Berries very sweet, juicy, of fine flavor and without core.

Dewberry, Lucretia (or Creeping Blackberry).—Conceded to be the finest of its class. Superb quality.

Price of above: Each, 25c; \$1.50 doz.; 100 for \$10.00, prepaid.

CURRENTS.

Perfection.—Beautiful bright red, very large, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. 50c each; \$4.50 doz., prepaid.

White Grape.—Very large; yellowish white, sweet and very mild acid; excellent quality. 50c each; \$4.50 per doz., prepaid.

RASPBERRIES.

St. Regis Everbearing (Red).—Bears fruit perpetually for four months. It is the first to give ripe fruit, and continues to produce berries without intermission until October. The berries are surpassing in quality—rich and sugary. St. Regis is very hardy, an excellent shipper and wonderfully prolific. Doz., \$1.25; 100 for \$9.50.

Cuthbert (Red).—Fruit bright red, very large, splendid shipper, sweet and luscious. Doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

Gregg (Black).—Very large and late. Very desirable for market and home use. Doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

Hardy Perennial Plant

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES. Prices, 20c each; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50, postpaid.

Achillea.—A great mass of pure white Feverfew-like flowers; about a foot high. For cemetery planting it is the most valuable of all white flowers. It blooms from May until snow flies.

Aquilegia, Coerulea.—A most striking and showy kind with blue and white flowers.

Aquilegia, Vulgaris.—This old standard variety of Columbine is one of the most reliable and is composed of many shades and forms.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium).—Beautiful large bell-shaped flowers in blue, rose and white colors. It grows 3 feet high. Mixed colors.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata Grandiflora.—The flowers are a rich golden-yellow of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; it blooms the entire summer and autumn.

Daisy Shasta.—The plants flower during a long season, making as effective a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any hardy perennial grown.

Delphinium or Larkspur (Gold Medal Hybrids).—These flowers are being used with telling effect in our parks and public grounds. They are one of the few hardy blue flowers of any note.

Digitalis (Foxglove).—One of the finest hardy perennials, with finely spotted panicles of pretty white, purple, lilac and rose colors. Blooms in June.

Gypsophila Paniculata.—Handsome plants with graceful, branched panicles of pretty, little white flowers. Valuable for cutting. Blooms in August and September.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries



Golden Glow

Gaillardia Grandiflora.—One of the finest hardy perennials, two feet high; beginning to flower in June they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring, crimson, orange, vermillion.

Hollyhocks.—Stately, majestic, hardy plants, favorites in the old-fashioned hardy garden; their colossal spikes produce a showy effect. Separate colors, white, pink, yellow, maroon scarlet, mixed.

Lobelia Cardinalis.—Most striking; deep scarlet flower-spikes. Height, 4 feet. Blooms from July to September.

Lychnis.—Very showy, dense heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. Height, two to three feet, blooms all summer.

Pinks, Hardy Garden.—Old favorites bearing their sweet clove-scented flower in the greatest profusion during summer months.

Platycodon (Japanese Bell Flower).—Form neat bushes and bloom continuously during May and June; dark blue.

Poppy Oriental Hybrids.—Immense flowers of brilliant colors varying from bluish white, orange to deep scarlet.

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.—The plant is literally covered with double golden yellow blossoms. Hardy as oak. Increases rapidly, 5 to 6 feet high, blooms from July to September.

Sweet William, Large Flowering.—One of the finest and best known of our hardy garden plants. Brilliant colors mixed.



Sweet William

FARM AND FIELD SEED DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT

We can send all kinds of grass and field seeds by parcel post up to 150 miles at \$1.08 per hundred. This will reach nearly all postoffices in the Western half of Colorado and the eastern half of Utah. For rates above 150 miles consult the P.P. rates on inside front cover page. **Remember** in ordering grass seeds, that they carry best and safest in seamless sacks. **We charge 60 cents for seamless sacks.** No charge for jute sacks.

Prices for Field Seeds are subject to Market Changes and subject to stock being unsold; our present prices are given on our Field Seed Price List which is enclosed in this catalog; we issue new price lists from time to time during the season, as any changes in prices are necessary; if you delay ordering after receiving this, send for new prices which will be mailed you promptly; or send us in your order and we will fill at lowest possible prices.

We quote **special prices on large quantities.**

We urge all customers to use our **"Mile-High"** grade of seeds which is the best obtainable, unexcelled in purity, vitality, plumpness and color and is guaranteed to be free of noxious weeds. Mile-high seeds being raised in this high altitude, short season and severe climate are the most hardy, earliest maturing and most prolific grown and are adapted to all climates.

Alfalfa or Lucerne



COLORADO MOUNTAIN ALFALFA.—We sell only a special strain of alfalfa, high altitude seed, that is home grown seed, raised on the mountains in this part of the country, where the climate is as severe as in the coldest part of Montana or Dakota, and extremely hot in summer. This strain of alfalfa is acclimated here through continuous use during nearly half a century, and is exceptionally hardy; it rarely winter-kills, but grows tall

We call special attention to our Mile-High grade, the highest quality obtainable and guaranteed free of noxious weeds and of the highest vitality, heavy plump grain of bright yellow color. Owing to the short crop of alfalfa in this country and consequently high prices, large quantities of foreign alfalfa seed have been imported into this country; we want it however distinctly understood that we handle only Colorado grown seed, do not sell foreign or southern seed, which is generally badly adulterated or mixed with seeds, not hardy, not adapted to our country.

The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used, it can be sown successfully at any time during spring and summer. Twelve to fifteen pounds is sufficient for an acre. To secure the best stand we would advise to sow lengthwise and crosswise. On dry land where the rainfall is below normal and for seed purposes the seed should be drilled in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and the plants cultivated to preserve moisture. This insures a good crop even in the driest season.

For our Western country especially is Alfalfa the most valuable forage plant. It has done more to increase farm values in the West than all other crops combined. It is so well known and widely cultivated that a description hardly seems necessary. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, although it has proven a success on heavy and compact clay soil. It has a remarkable characteristic for rooting deeply in the soil and in some instances it has been known to root as deeply as 30 feet, going down to the subsoil moisture, which gives the plants life, to withstand extreme heat and cold, and to yield heavy crops under the most adverse climatic condition. Although a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but improves the ground by the decay of the long roots and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The biggest crops you can grow will follow an alfalfa sod. It is the most nutritious and most palatable forage plant grown anywhere; in its chemical analysis it is fully equal to wheat bran pound for pound. Dairy cows thrive on it as on no other feed. Cattle fatten on it better than on any other forage; horses will retain their flesh on it with a smaller allowance of grain than with any other feed; nothing will take its place with sheep, either as a maintenance ration or for fattening purposes, and even for poultry, there is nothing else so good. Fattening hogs put on gain faster and cheaper when given an Alfalfa pasture supplemented by corn, than with any other combination known, and hogs raised on alfalfa have no cholera.

and luxuriantly; thriving equally well on dry land as on irrigated soil and yielding the heaviest crop per acre of any strain of ordinary alfalfa we know of. Mountain Alfalfa is adapted to all parts of our country, will grow and flourish in every state of the Union and is hardier, of more vigorous growth and a heavier cropper than seed grown elsewhere. **Prices for our different grades of alfalfa are given on enclosed price list.**



"Baling a bumper crop of Alfalfa—The Wonder Crop"

ALFALFA

Pedigreed Grimm or Everlasting

COLORADO GROWN SEED



Field Grimm's Alfalfa

It has the most peculiar habit to propagate itself from the roots. Tiny roots are sent out from near the crown of the plant, about two inches below the surface and running out about twelve inches, sends up a new plant from which a system of roots are sent down. Thus one plant will spread indefinitely. The writer dug up several new plants and found them attached by a small root to the parent plant. If there is any other variety that has that habit, the writer has never heard of it.

The branching root stock, which is a most important distinguishing feature of Grimm from the ordinary Alfalfa, enables the plants to live above hardpan and poorly-drained soil, where the common varieties would perish.

Another characteristic of the Grimm is the sunken crown; the crown is 4 inches or more below the surface and the buds of the shoots are thereby protected by soil from winter freezing and are also less liable to injury from overpasture or from attacks of grasshoppers; the crowns of the non-hardy varieties however are more upright-stooling and are nearer the surface, exposed to freezing, thawing and drying out.

Aside from the above characteristics, Grimm Alfalfa generally has variegated flowers mostly blue shades, but occasionally yellow blossoms appear.

The above characteristics are frequently found but not always on all plants and especially not the first year. Its most remarkable characteristic which distinguishes it from the common Alfalfa is its lack of winter-killing, and this can not be determined from the appearance of the plants; but the

Grimm is the hardiest, drouth and cold-resisting and most productive strain of alfalfa grown in this country. No other alfalfa has such a record of hardiness and productiveness like Grimm. For more than fifty years it has persisted to the exclusion of all other strains in Minnesota; it is successfully grown in Alaska, a thousand miles north of the United States-Canadian border. In the semi-arid region of the West, where the annual rainfall is only 10 to 15 inches, it is giving splendid crops; and wherever grown it has out-yielded all other strains of alfalfa. The Grimm is thoroughly acclimated to the cool climate of the North, but it is also of great importance for the humid sections of the Central and Eastern States, where Alfalfa is killed mostly by heaving of the soil caused by alternate freezing and thawing, but this will rarely destroy the Grimm, as its branching root stock, a multitude of lateral roots, which it has in addition to the taproot, keep the plant alive.

This plant differs from all the other varieties grown in this valley in the following respects:

It grows thicker and higher and produces greater tonnage.

It grows more rapidly, matures earlier and produces one crop more per year in this locality.

It can be cut with greater safety late in the fall and will bear more abuse in the way of pasturage.

fact remains, Grimm Alfalfa has not been winter-killed by cold weather anywhere south of the Arctic Circle.

The history of this new plant is interesting. Grimm Alfalfa was brought to Carver county, Minnesota, by Wendolin Grimm in 1857 from Southern Germany. Grimm planted the seed on his farm there, harvested what he could of it, and by doing this repeatedly as the years passed by, nature weeded out the tender plants, but the hardier ones persisted, and in this way a hardy strain of alfalfa was worked up thoroughly acclimated to the cool climate of the north.

The Grimm Alfalfa which we offer this season has been grown in our neighborhood in a high altitude and rigid climate where only seed of a vigorous vitality is produced. This makes it, in our opinion, the best strain of Grimm there is anywhere.

We hold in our possession the growers' affidavit proving that the seed from which his crop was grown originated at the Grimm farm at Excelsior, Minnesota; that his field has been inspected by a representative of the State Agricultural College, and was pronounced by him genuine Grimm and that the seed he sold us is pure stock and not mixed with any other strains of Alfalfa.

We furnish certificate as to the genuineness of our seed with each sale, if requested.

We further guarantee our Grimm Alfalfa to be new crop, bright, clean seed, free of dodder and other noxious weeds, and to be of extra high vitality.

Turkestan

Genuine Turkestan Alfalfa is again very scarce this season, but we have secured a fancy lot of genuine imported Turkestan grown seed; we have not a very large quantity, and when this is sold, we will not be able to secure more.

Turkestan is known as an arid or dry country, with exceptionally cold winters, and the seed coming from there is more hardy and will withstand more drought and cold than our native grown seed. In quantity it does not produce as much hay as our native seed. The plants do not grow so tall, the stalks are more slender and leaves smaller, but the quality of the hay is finer and more nutritive. Turkestan Alfalfa has a large root system and seems to withstand pasturing better than other varieties. It is a meritorious plant adapted to our soils and conditions. In buying Turkestan Alfalfa beware of imitations and substitutions, as the scarcity of the genuine article has encouraged unscrupulous seedsmen to substitute cheaper and poorer seed.



Grimm

Common Alfalfa



Sweet Clover

White Sweet Clover

MELILOTUS ALBA

Sweet Clover is grown for bees, hay, green forage, but its greatest value is that as a pasturage plant and as a fertilizer.

Of the different varieties of sweet clover, the white flowering is the most important one, and the one mostly grown. It is biennial; if not allowed to reseed, it will die out the second year. Grows 6 to 9 feet high. The flowers are white, give a strong smell of honey and appear only the second year from sowing. Sweet clover can be grown successfully in all parts of our country and on most soils except sour ones. It is one of the few plants to thrive on alkali and also on gumbo land. It will endure more drought, frost, wet than Alfalfa or any other clover. It is sown in spring or fall, alone or with a nurse crop, using 15 pounds of hulled or 20 pounds of unhulled seed per acre. Cover very shallow. The unhulled seed is mostly sown in winter on top of the ground, letting the frost cover the seed; the hulled grows best if sown very early in spring; it requires much moisture to germinate quickly.

There is no other legume which furnishes as much pasturage; when 5 to 6 inches tall the cattle could be turned on it; it affords green food from early spring until late fall, always throwing out fresh growth as fast as eaten off; it should not be allowed to grow tall as it will then get hard and woody. It has been used especially successfully in pasturing sheep and hogs. For a permanent pasture it is much sown with *Bromus Inermis*, using about 10 lbs. of each per acre.

Sweet Clover yields one good crop of hay the first year and two the second year. It should be cut for hay before it comes into full bloom and about a foot high, otherwise the plants may be killed. The hay is cured the same as clover. Stock not accustomed to Sweet Clover do not eat it readily at first but soon acquire a taste for it and prefer it then to all other plants. It gives the milk and butter a delicious flavor and in feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa. Cattle and sheep may fill up on it to the highest pitch but will never bloat.

For seed, sweet clover should be cut when about 3-4 of the pods have turned brown; an ordinary clover huller will thresh the crop clean. It yields from 6 to 10 bushels per acre.

As a honey plant, white sweet clover is most valuable. It blooms from July till frost and yields a big crop of honey of excellent quality. Sweet clover is the greatest of all fertilizer plants which we have; when a full crop of it is plowed under it will add four times as much nitrogen to the soil as clover.

In this part of the country with its great fruit orchards, sweet clover is much used as a cover crop, and is much preferred for that purpose to alfalfa or other clovers as it will never become a pest; if not allowed to reseed it will die the second year. It adds an enormous amount of fertilizer to the soil, its fleshy roots are estimated to weigh 20 tons per acre. They decay quickly when two years old.

Yellow Sweet Clover

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS

A biennial variety like the white, but does not grow quite so tall, only about 4 to 5 feet high. The stalks and branches are, however, more slender, making finer hay. It blooms a month earlier than the white and is often used to supplement this for bee pasturage. In some sections of Colorado this yellow variety is now largely planted in preference to the white, especially for use as a hog pasture.

Alsike Clover

Is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with Mammoth Clover, as well as for a crop by itself. It does not winter-kill. The use of Swedish Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly; cattle prefer it to other clovers. It lasts longer, is hardier, standing adverse conditions both of summer and winter weather better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purpose. The stems are thinner than those of Red Clover, but the leaves are more numerous, making a finer and better hay, which is eaten with less waste by stock. Farmers have in recent years been sowing Swedish Alsike Clover in mixture with Mammoth Clover and some grasses, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Mammoth alone, the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is very fine for honey bees. Sow at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre.

Medium Red Clover

It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable, all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut to hay or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. Sow either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used at the rate of from eight to twelve pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used or condition of the soil.

Mammoth Red Clover

This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It grows well on land too poor and on soil too low for medium red clover. It makes good hay if cut soon enough, altho it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight to twelve pounds are sown per acre on good soil.

White Dutch Clover

A low, close-growing clover with round, very fragrant white heads. Very hardy. Best adapted to moist soils, but does also quite well on dry land. Excellent as an addition to mixtures of permanent pastures. For lawns it is also well suited and generally mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass for that purpose. As a bee plant it is famous the world over, furnishing excellent honey. It is perennial, very hardy, never winter-kills, spreads readily. Sow in spring or fall, 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

GRASSES



TIMOTHY



Timothy—Haying Time

TIMOTHY

The most popular and most important of all hay grasses and is adapted to a wider range of conditions than any other variety of grass. It is one of the most certain grasses to grow, and one of the hardiest of all; no other kind will stand the extremes of heat and cold better than this one; no other variety equals it in average yields, excels it in feeding value. It thrives on clay and moist soil, but it should not be sown on poor land or on soils of light sandy nature. It flowers in July and should be cut when in full bloom, as if left until later the hay becomes hard and coarse. The hay is very nourishing and is greedily eaten by all cattle and horses are especially fond of it. On average soils it is frequently sown along with Mammoth Clover, and on lower soils generally with Alsike; these two clovers mature with the Timothy. For pasture, Timothy should not be sown alone, but together with other varieties like Red Top and Meadow Fescue which ripen at the same time. Timothy attains the height of its productiveness already in the first year after being sown. Height 2 to 3 feet; yield of hay on good ground, 3 tons per acre. If sown alone, use 1-4 bushel per acre. To sow with clover use 9 lbs. Timothy and 3 lbs. Alsike or 5 lbs. Mammoth Clover.

BERMUDA GRASS

The great lawn and pasture grass of the South. It is a persistent grower and will spread, forming a thick, mat-like turf on the poorest, sandiest soil. It is also used for the purpose of holding embankments, creek banks and places exposed to wash during heavy rains. It is not hardy in this locality.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

A remarkably rapid grower; stands extremes of temperature, remaining green until late fall and retaining its freshness in the hot summer. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive and may be cut in four or five weeks after sowing and every six weeks after that until frost. For temporary meadows, on good soils, it is a most valuable grass. Not perennial, but lasts two to three years. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.



Orchard Grass

ORCHARD GRASS

A most desirable and widely known grass for pasture or hay and on account of its earliness especially valuable for a permanent pasture. It furnishes green grass very early in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten to twelve days. It is succulent and nutritious, furnishing excellent forage. When grown for hay, two good crops can be obtained in one season. It is very hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with other grasses. It is well suited for shady places such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Height, 3 feet. It flowers in June, about the same time as Red Clover, Bromus and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A valuable native grass. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. It forms a close turf, starts very early in spring and lasts until frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, except very light or very sandy soils, and stands long, continuous dry weather. It remains small the first year, but becomes fully established the second year. It is especially valuable as a pasture grass, and is also one of the very best grasses for the lawn. It is very productive and nutritious. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.



Kentucky Blue

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Invaluable for permanent pastures. It produces an abundance of remarkably fine foliage, tillers out close to the ground and soon forms a compact sward. After being cut it grows up in a very short time and remains bright and green throughout the season; it consequently is well adapted for lawn mixtures. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious; later it becomes woody. It adapts itself to a great diversity of soils, but flourishes best on rich soils in moist situations. It will last three to four years. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

RED TOP, OR HERD'S GRASS

A very hardy native grass and probably the most perennial variety we have. Red Top accommodates itself to a variety of soils, even to quite dry situations, but succeeds best on moist land where it attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. After being once established it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land, gradually supplanting other grasses; but it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It is especially valuable for a permanent pasture where the grazing is continuous; it does better on undrained moist soils, which are occasionally overflowed, than any other grass. It is of slender growth, fine foliage and throws out slender, spreading heads; it is very nutritious and much relished by all farm stock. Sow 10 pounds solid seed per acre.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS

A hardy perennial grass; grows on the poorest and driest soils, stands extreme wet and drought, keeps green till severe frost. Valuable for dairy pasture. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS

Considered a pest in certain parts of the South, but when carefully handled a most satisfactory hay crop, yielding three to four cuttings. To keep it within bounds the seed should never be allowed to ripen. It can be eradicated by exposing the roots to frost by late plowing, but we only advise sowing where desired for permanent meadows. Sow 25 to 40 pounds per acre.

GRASSES—Continued



Bromus Inermis

BROMUS INERMIS

A great and wonderful grass; as a crop for this Western country. Bromus ranks in importance to alfalfa and clover. There is no other grass grown in the West that is of as much value to cattlemen and stock raisers generally as the Bromus. Reports received from all over this state and all other western states show that it produces splendid crops on the plains as well as on the mountains. It adapts itself to almost any condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put. It does well on poor and also on rich soils; it has proven one of the best grasses for low, wet and muck soils and gives enormous returns under irrigation, but is also a boon for the dry arid districts of the West, North and South, surpassing all other grasses in resisting heat and drought, giving good crops when dry farming with little moisture where Timothy and other grasses were entire failures. Large tracts of unirrigated land in Routt and Rio Blanco counties in this state have been successfully seeded to this grass in recent years. It now supplies the food for many of the large stock ranches of the western plains. Bromus is a good grass for all states of the Union; it is one of our hardiest perennial grasses. No amount of cold will kill it; it withstands the severest drought and water may stand on it for weeks without injury to it. It is one of the deepest-rooted of the cultivated grasses and greatly improves the physical conditions of the soil it grows on. It is as a pasture grass that it is of the greatest value; it starts from two to three weeks earlier in Spring than the native prairie grass and keeps green

in Fall longer than other grasses. It does not become woody at any time, but always remains succulent and is always greedily eaten by all farm stock. Bromus spreads rapidly by underground root stock, and a thin stand thickens up quickly. It forms a dense sod, 6 to 8 inches thick, thus binding the soil together and preventing it from being wind blown, and at the same time completely eradicating all noxious weeds, such as thistles, mustards, etc., within a few years.

Bromus Inermis obtains a height of from 4 to 5 feet, producing an abundance of leaves and loose, open panicles or seed heads 4 to 8 inches long, and yields on good soil about 4 tons of cured hay per acre, which has about the same feeding value as Timothy. All farm animals are fond of it, and cattle and sheep like it the best of any grass. Much sown now for pasture with White Sweet Clover, using 10 lbs. each per acre; these two varieties produce an enormous amount of nutritious forage all season. As the Clover will re-seed itself, the pasture is permanent. Bromus flowers in June at the same time as Red Clover, Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and these varieties are also often sown together, making an excellent and permanent pasture. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre if sown alone. Plow shallow and harrow well. Can be sown with light crop of wheat or rye. If bothered by weeds, mow so that the grass may not be smothered. It will take care of itself the second year.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

A most valuable grass for all parts of the country. It is becoming very popular in the west and the planting of it is increasing every year. Drought and frost resistant. It is especially adapted for a permanent pasture and furnishes an abundance of pasturage from early Spring till late Fall.

Meadow Fescue is well suited to a wide range of soils; does well on loamy clay and gravelly soils and thrives on heavy black loam and strong low-lying soils, but it is not adapted to light sandy soils. Of all grasses, Meadow Fescue is the surest crop. It comes up quickly and in three or four weeks after sowing it will be about 4 inches high and cover the ground perfectly. It lives longer than most other kinds of grasses, and although it produces the first year a good crop of hay or pasture, it

does not reach the highest stage of growth until 2 and 3 years, and for this reason it is best adapted for permanent pastures and meadows. It would not be advisable to sow the seed for a shorter period than 3 or 4 years. As a pasture grass it is particularly valuable, as it is the most persistent grower and is one of the very earliest in the Spring and the latest in Fall. When two or three years old it exceeds most other grasses in the quantity of its produce and nutritious matter, producing four to five tons of hay per acre. It is always tender and succulent, and the forage either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle. Horses also eat it greedily. Meadow Fescue is also very highly esteemed as a soil renovator and its effect on corn seems to be almost equal to that of clover.

It does splendidly if sown together with Alfalfa; it does not run out the Alfalfa like other grasses do, and there is very little trouble to be experienced from bloating when a pasture has only about 50 per cent of Alfalfa. Meadow Fescue matures at the same time as Timothy, Red Top and Alsike Clover, and for meadows these varieties are often grown together. It grows 2½ to 3 feet high. It flowers in June and July. Sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre if sown alone.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Yielding twice as much as timothy or orchard grass, as early as orchard grass, with more leaf and affording better grazing, it is not strange that the grass is becoming so popular. It will keep green all season; the drought of midsummer or the cold of winter does not injure it. It starts growing very early in the spring, can be cut twice for hay, will yield good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It is best adapted for rather light and dry loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than any other grass on light, medium soils. Very hardy, of rapid growth, 4½ feet high, makes excellent hay or pasture. Often sown with Orchard Grass, Bromus and Medium Red Clover, the four varieties ripen at the same time. Sown alone, use 25 to 35 pounds to the acre, either spring or fall.



Meadow Fescue



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Clover-Grass Mixtures for Pasture and Hay

ANNUAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Especially prepared for quick results and a full crop. This mixture is composed of the following annual varieties: Sugar Corn, Field Peas, Soja Beans, Vetches, Cowpeas, Rape, Sugar Cane, Japanese Millet, Turnips, Rutabagas, Spelts, Rye and other grains and forage plants all in the right proportion. This mixture will provide an abundant pasture within six weeks from day of sowing the seed, continuing green and bountiful until destroyed by frost; almost all of these varieties will come up again as fast as eaten down and will furnish 4 to 5 times as much forage as can be obtained from any other pasture, and this food is succulent and nutritious and owing to the great variety of plants it is composed of, it will be much relished by hogs and more greedily eaten than other forage; it will keep them healthy and strong and they will gain in weight easily and quickly. This mixture will prove a most profitable investment for every farmer not only for feeding hogs, but also all other farm stock. It is usually sown in spring but can also be sown as a catch crop any time during the season until August. When ordering tell us what month you wish to sow. Use 100 to 150 pounds for 3 acres.

For prices see enclosed price list of Field Seeds.

PERMANENT PASTURES AND MEADOWS

Since it has come to be an established fact that grass is the king and the cow the queen, it follows that more cows demand more and better grass and pastures, and how to obtain these is the great question with farmers. It is a well-known rule of nature that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained if only one variety is sown alone or by itself. When sowing a carefully selected mixture of grasses and clover you run less risk than if you had carried all your eggs with but one kind of grass. Some varieties may live and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best. A mixed pasture is earlier, gives a better yield, and holds out better than one sown down with but one kind of grass. Many varieties sown together occupy the ground more closely, and a larger yield of hay, and of better quality, can always be obtained from a mixed meadow. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are timothy and clover. While timothy is a splendid grass, and clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent and not well adapted for pasturing; are easily affected by drouth or frost, thereby making it necessary to re-sow every year or two, a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of the natural grasses and clovers are sown together and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and yield heavily or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown with one or two varieties only.

We prepared the following clover-grass mixtures with the greatest care and use only such varieties as are best adapted for the different kinds of soil and various purposes. All varieties used are hardy, permanent grasses and clovers, adapted to our Western climate and conditions. Some varieties are of early and others of late growth, and this is a very important consideration when permanent pastures are wanted; and when wanted for mowing the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good tall growth, while the low or dwarf-growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing.

PERMANENT MEADOWS.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

- No. 1M. For Light and Gravelly soils.
- No. 2M. For Rich Loam, Heavy or Clay soils.
- No. 3M. For Moist Land, Subject to Overflows.

PERMANENT PASTURES.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

- No. 4P. For Light and Gravelly land.
- No. 5P. For Rich Loam and Prairie soil.
- No. 6P. For Moist Land Subject to Overflows.
- No. 7P. For Orchards and Shady Places, also for Wood Pastures.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY

This seed has been grown mixed and cannot be separated. We have purchased this mixture for less money than we could have separated seed and can therefore sell it for less. Those desiring to sow Alsike and Timothy together therefore can save money by buying this mixture. It is, we believe, the cheapest Clover and Grass Seed Mixture you can buy. Alsike and Timothy make an excellent combination for hay and pasture; they are adapted for the same kinds of soil and mature together; they do well on most any land where other grasses and clovers grow, but give the best results on moist lands. Both varieties are perennials, are very hardy, do not winter kill and when once established they will live for years. This mixture is of the highest feeding value for stock. Our mixture contains about 1-3 Alsike, the other part is pure Timothy. Sow at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre. It can be sown alone or with small grain in the spring or fall.

MILE HIGH LAWN GRASS.

It is an easy thing to grow a beautiful lawn if you use good seed and prepare your ground properly. There is nothing that gives quicker growth and a thicker sod than our Mile High Lawn Grass. It produces a perfect and enduring lawn of luxuriant richness, with closely interwoven, firm, elastic turf, and is often ready for mowing four weeks from sowing. This lawn grass is composed of various fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit that flourish under our varied conditions of soil and climate, growing during different seasons of the year, so that a deep green, smooth and velvety sward is maintained from spring to winter, year after year, and without burning brown in summer.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

This special mixture does not include so great a number of expensive grasses as our Mile High, but full provision is made for a succession of growth and by a careful blending in proper proportion and thoroughly mixing for quickly producing a permanent, thick and velvety sward of uniform growth and rich green grass free from coarseness.

For prices see enclosed price list.



Mile High Lawn Grass



Field of Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS

The New Forage Plant That Will Solve Your Hay Problems.

The United States Department of Agriculture introduced this new forage plant into this country in 1909, the seed being brought from Sudan, Egypt. There were thousands of acres of Sudan grown in Colorado the past season, which yielded immense crops of the best of hay. It is no longer an experiment, but has come to stay, and this year will see double the acreage of last. Sudan is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet, when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut in the bloom for hay, only about four feet. It dies each year like sorghum or millet, so can never become a pest. It stools very freely, throwing out many stems from one crown. It is easily cured and handled as a hay crop. The seed is retained well, there being very little loss from shattering. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave any other hay for it. No baneful effects follow feeding it to work stock. The food value is second only to alfalfa. Sudan grass is easily injured by frost, and therefore should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. It can be planted any time during summer as a catch crop, as long as about seventy days intervene before frost. For a combined hay and seed crop it is recommended that the crop be planted in cultivated rows thirty-six inches apart, using about two pounds of seed per acre. This will bring good results in sections having a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty inches per annum. With double this precipitation, or where irrigated, plant in rows eighteen inches apart, using from four to six pounds of seed per acre. Any common planter may be used for this planting; regulated to drop a few seeds to the hill, and the hills not less than eighteen inches apart. Broadcast seeding for a hay crop, using a wheat, alfalfa or similar seeder, requires from twelve to twenty pounds of seed per acre. The cuttings after the first will produce a better quality of hay with the minimum amount of seed used for the reason that the plants will have more room to stool and throw off stems or shoots. It does well on most any soil and requires no constant irrigating, as its most valuable quality is its resistance to drought, and it has reached perfection on the dry lands of our state. It makes its heaviest yields on rich loam, but has been successfully grown on heavy clay and also light sandy soils. It is a hot weather crop and not suited to altitude above 7,000 feet. A seed crop should be cut with a grain binder and threshed in the same way as grain, while the hay crop is handled in a manner similar to that of any other crop. Under favorable conditions it will make three cuttings and yield up to six tons of hay per acre, which is of excellent feeding quality. The yield of seed varies from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre.

MILLETS

GOLDEN.—Grows very rank stalks, 4 to 5 feet high, covered with fine narrow leaves, making excellent hay, which is sweet, palatable and milk producing. On good rich soil it yields 5 tons of hay and more per acre. The hay seems coarse, but is very tender and cows, horses and all other farm stock are exceedingly fond of it. Should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 25 to 40 pounds per acre.

JAPANESE OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS.—Entirely distinct from any other Millet, grows 6 to 8 feet high and produces an enormous crop, yielding often 15 to 20 tons of green fodder or 6 to 8 tons of cured hay per acre. The feeding value of this Millet is much superior to that of corn fodder and the millet is much relished by all kinds of stock. Japanese Millet is mostly used for feeding green, but on account of the large yield and good quality of forage, it is also excellent for silo use and frequently a good crop of this Millet can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. It requires only about 6 weeks to produce a crop and can therefore be sown until quite late in the season. Sown early and cut when in blossom it produces a good second cutting.

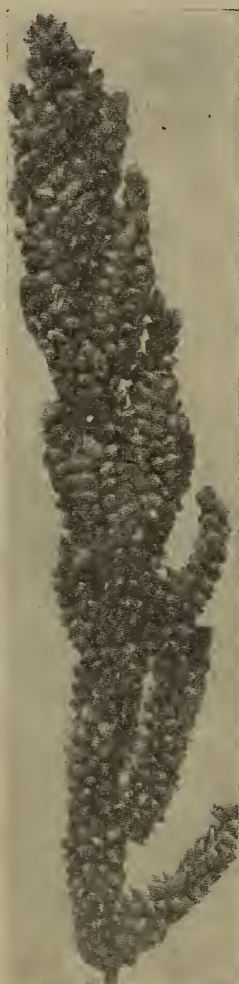
The seed makes good food for poultry and hogs. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

SIBERIAN OR RUSSIAN.—Resembles Golden Millet in manner of growth and productiveness, but is about 2 weeks earlier and the seed is orange-red. It stools quite heavily, is very leafy and bushy and a heavy yielder of both hay and seed, producing 50 to 70 bushels of seed and 4 to 5 tons of hay per acre. It will ripen in 60 to 70 days from sowing. It is rust proof, and chinch bugs do not trouble it. It requires less seed to sow one acre of this variety than of others on account of its great stooling habit.

COMMON.—Still the favorite with a large number of farmers on account of its great earliness and fineness of its hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre.

HOG OR BROOM

CORN.—This millet has branching heads, resembling Broom Corn, hence the name. The name of Hog Millet has been given it on account of its great value for feeding hogs. It also makes fine feed for poultry. It is a very early variety, ripening in 50 to 60 days from time of sowing. The seed ripens while the fodder is yet green, hence it can be cut and used for both hay and seed with best success; it yields from 60 to 70 bushels of seed per acre besides the fodder hay. The seed is very large, 2 or 3 times the size of Golden Millet and is yellowish-white. This millet is a sure cropper, even in the driest summer it produces a big crop of grain.



Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass



Broom Corn or Hog



Golden

GRAIN DEPARTMENT

Barley

IMPROVED WHITE HULLESS, OR BALD BARLEY.—It is hullless, beardless, very early; it weighs over sixty pounds to the measured bushel; it yields well on poor land; it yields enormously on good land; it makes better pork than corn; the straw makes good hay; it is of inestimable value to stock feeders. This is not a malting variety, but excellent for feeding purposes. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold the grain in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from sixty to ninety days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. In seasons in which other grain fails on account of drouth, insects or diseases, White Hulless Barley can still be sown as late as June, and has ample opportunity to mature. It is of the greatest value for sections where corn does not mature; will ripen here in high altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet and do well on dry and also irrigated soil. A bushel of this barley is equal to a bushel of corn for feeding purposes and our mountain land will produce as much barley per acre as Kansas or Nebraska does corn, and with less trouble and expense. The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from sixty to sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but averages from thirty-five to fifty bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of two quarts where four quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal, making sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn. It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green, in which condition it is relished by all stock. For grain sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; for hay two bushels.

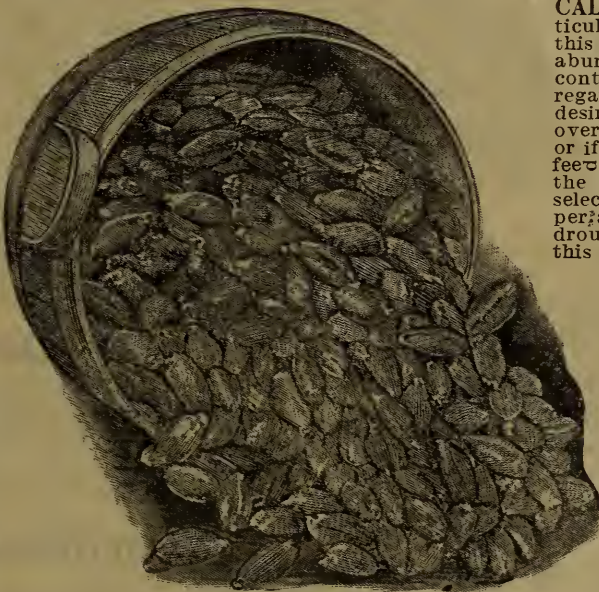
CALIFORNIA, OR FEED BARLEY.—We wish particularly to call attention of the stock growers to this wonderful grain, which on account of the abundant yield and the large amount of protein contained in it, renders its use valuable for stock, regardless of the fact that it has a beard, for, when desired for feeding, the objection to the beard is overcome by cutting when the grain is in the dough, or if the grain is allowed to ripen, to grind it before feeding, and when so treated the feeding value of the grain is increased 30 per cent. Our seed is selected from native crops that yielded 100 bushels per acre and is all cleaned. This is a very hardy, drought-resistant variety, a very sure cropper in this part of the country; equally valuable for irrigated as well as dry land.



Success
Beardless
Barley

SUCCESS BEARDLESS

BARLEY.—Successfully grown in our mountain districts, on non-irrigated as well as on irrigated land. It is the earliest and also the tallest Barley we grow. It is hardy, six-rowed and beardless. The absence of beards makes it much more agreeable to handle in threshing and also makes it a safer and better feed for stock than bearded varieties. This barley is the best nurse-crop which we have. It stools very little, rarely lodges and forms so little shade that it never injures a meadow. It also can be put out of the way very early. Makes good yields on rich land. The grain has hulls like common Barley.



Bald Barley

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY.—This is the Champion Barley of the world; it has won the sweepstakes nine years in succession at the International Grain Expositions in this country. The greatest of all six-rowed bearded varieties, the biggest cropper of all barleys. This pedigree barley is a heavier barley, more uniform in character and more perfect in development than any other 6-rowed variety. Pedigree Barley grows very tall, and has very stiff straw, which stands up well. The heads are unusually large and long and are completely filled out with very plump grain, which is very uniform in size, brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and very attractive. It contains nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties. This makes it a very valuable feeding barley. The seed we offer is home grown and was raised from fancy Wisconsin pedigreed stock seed.

BUCKWHEAT

A desirable and profitable crop. Can be sown after a crop of Winter grain, making a second crop on the same land, maturing in about two months. It does well on light and poor soils. A splendid flower food for bees, a profitable grain crop; turned under it is a good soil improver; where weeds are thick, Buckwheat will smother them. Prized as a poultry feed; when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. Makes also a fine quality of flour. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel per acre.

JAPANESE.—Grain dark brown, larger crop, a week earlier than Silver-Hull, yields 60 to 80 bushels per acre.

SILVER HULL.—Early. Fine for bees. Grain light gray with thin husk. Makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties and with less waste. More productive than the Japanese.

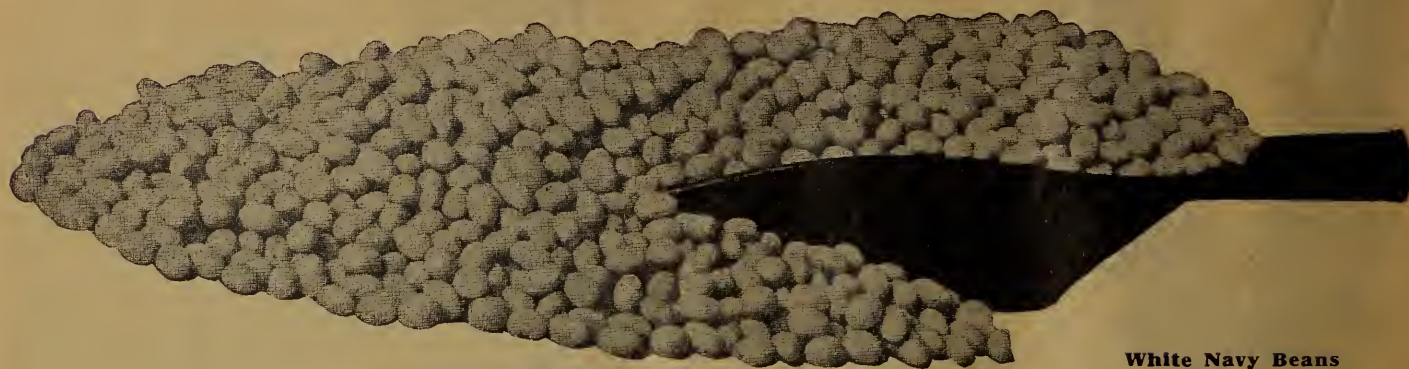
FLAX SEED

PRIMOST.—Originated at the Minnesota Experiment station; the best yielding variety; 10 days earlier and produces about 1-3 more than common flax; it is also wilt-resistant to a considerable extent. This is one of the best crops to sow on sod or new land. For seed sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.



Wisconsin Pedigree Barley

WESTERN FIELD BEANS



White Navy Beans

WHITE NAVY OR PEA

The most largely grown bean in the world. There are more Navy Beans consumed than all other varieties combined and they have brought higher prices than colored varieties. They are heavy yielders on dry land and under irrigation and are a sure and profitable crop. While they do not yield generally as much as Pintos, they are earlier, ripening dry beans in less than 80 days from planting; can be grown further north and are better sellers.

Conditions for growing Navy Beans are very favorable in the middle west, and it is to be expected that this crop will be more largely grown here than heretofore.

We have an extra fine strain of Navies, producing strong, upright plants, bearing big crops.

WHITE TEPARY

The greatest known dry-land bean; will produce a crop in the hottest, driest sections where other beans fail completely. Similar to the Navy but smaller and with thinner skin and better flavor; it is also more resistant to drouth and diseases and will cook quicker and swell more in cooking. It is quick maturing and in a warm climate makes a crop in 70 days from seeding. This is by far the surest and most profitable bean for sections subject to long continuous drouth. Owing to the resemblance to the Navy in shape and color it is selling at about the same price. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

WHITE MEXICAN

This is a comparatively new type of the Mexican Pinto Bean. In size, shape, flavor and productiveness it is identical to it, but is pure white in color. It is very hardy, drouth resistant, came through the long dry spells of last summer in fine shape and is an enormous cropper; and is becoming more and more popular as its merits are better known. This is the bean for those wanting a hardy white variety. If you raise beans for your own use, or for the market in this part of the country, you will find this one the most satisfactory of all. It yields big crops on either irrigated or dry land; it is a good seller and of excellent quality.

MEXICAN PINTO

Pinto Beans, which a few years ago were only known and used in the southwest, are now used everywhere in this country and in many European countries. The war made them known. Since the farmers have found a market for this crop they have planted them on a very large scale. Immense quantities have been raised in the last few years in the west, a large part of which was bought by our government. Pinto beans are now a staple article like Navies; there will always be a market for them and the great bean-growing industry in the middle west brought about by the war will continue, which means so much for our state and the arid sections of the west. The middle west is especially adapted to the growth of these beans; they are a profitable crop here, yielding as much as 2,500 lbs. on irrigated land and about 1,000 lbs. on dry land per acre.

The Pinto Bean today is the most economical and also the best flavored bean in the market. In food value it is practically the same as the Navy, but being more tender in flesh, it cooks more easily. When baked, the spots on it disappear, and it turns a beautiful brown color. It is rich in protein and is an excellent substitute for meat.

RED KIDNEY

This bean, like the Pinto, will be before long very extensively grown in our Western country, as experiments have shown that it will produce enormous crops of first-class beans without a great deal of care. It is a sure cropper and larger yielder than the Navy.

As a commercial bean, it is hardly necessary that a description be furnished for it is familiar to most everyone, and a staple article at all grocers.

CALIFORNIA PINK

Well-known and largely grown in California. This is a wonderful bean with exceptionally fine eating qualities. In California alone there are thousands of cars of these grown and sold during a season. They are excellent canners and richly flavored. Several of our bean growers have tried this variety here in the West and all have been successful in securing a crop. They found ready sales for these beans and we think more of them should be planted. As they are a good bean and find quick sales we can see no reason why more growers do not plant them.

EXTRA EARLY SOY OR SOJA BEANS

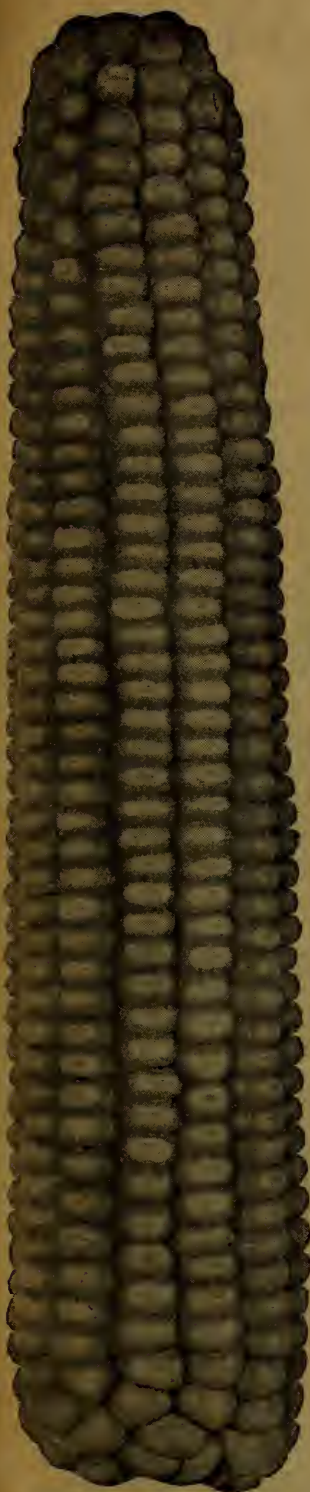
Soy Beans grow erect, attain a height of 2 to 3 feet. They are more drouth and heat-resistant than alfalfa; grow on all soils, even on sandy and acid ones, where clover fails. The extra early kinds mature in about 100 days. Soy Beans are mostly grown for grain. This grain is equal in feeding value to oilmeal and contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as much protein and fat as corn and oats. Soy Bean hay is richer in protein than alfalfa and twice as nourishing as millet hay. Soys are largely used as a catch crop and can be sown as late as July. Soy beans make a splendid hog pasture that can be used 6 to 8 weeks after seeding. For ensilage, soy beans are used in combination with corn or Japanese Millet. Use two parts of Japanese Millet or Corn to one part Soy Beans for a perfect balanced ration. The sowing of Soy Beans in corn when intended for hogging down can be especially recommended; it has been a great success everywhere. Soys are used with great profit as soil renovators; when plowed under they will add to the soil twice as much nitrogen as a crop of Cowpeas or Clover will furnish. Sow the seed about corn-planting time when the ground is thoroughly warm in rows 18 to 30 inches apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows. From one-third to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed is required per acre. Cover not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; never roll.



FIELD CORN HOME GROWN

Good corn can be grown in most of our valleys where the altitude does not exceed 6,000 feet. Care should be taken not to plant too early, and every means possible taken to cause early maturity. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre. Our seed is all thoroughly dried, selected, thoroughly tested and all new crop. **We guarantee it to be of very high vitality.**

The corn we list is all home grown from carefully selected pedigreed seed stock, raised under contract by ranchers in our valley and under our supervision. The varieties we grow are all Extra Early and Early kinds, are the best for the Rocky Mountain region; they can be depended upon to mature in our mountain valleys every season and to produce bountiful crops.



Australian White Flint



Swadley

Australian White Flint

If you have any trouble in getting your corn crop to mature try this variety; it will produce where others fail. The earliest and surest corn we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the west. It will actually endure more drouth and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to seven feet, ears varying from eight to twelve inches long, usually eight to ten-rowed, one or two ears on a stalk. Matures in less than 90 days.

Swadley

(90 days.) An old Colorado variety, an extra early corn. It has a record of from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre on poor upland soils, where other varieties were failures. Ears average eight inches in length, twelve to sixteen rowed, with soft, pale yellow dented kernels which are very broad, but as soft as the later varieties. The average height of stalks is 6 feet; this is the corn for high altitudes and short season districts. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and probably the most largely grown corn in this state. It is about as early as the Australian White; it is as hardy, but will produce double the yield.

Northwestern Dent or Bloody Butcher

The earliest and hardiest real Dent Corn grown; it is the corn for the North, and for high altitudes, very popular in many northern states. But it is also quite largely used in other states for early feeding, hogging down and for late planting when other corn has been destroyed by frost or drought, as if planted as late as July, it will generally mature before frost. It is also planted largely in drouth stricken sections of Kansas and Oklahoma, and often is the only variety that will make a crop there, all home grown kinds being dried up. This corn grows 6½ feet high, the ears are 7 to 10 inches long; setting 3 feet above the ground; they can be cut with the corn harvester; they have 10 to 14 rows of large red kernels with a yellow cap. This corn matures in less than 90 days and is very productive, yielding on an average more than 50 bushels per acre.

Minnesota No. 13

The earliest yellow dent corn, largely grown

in Minnesota and other Northern states, where it has a great reputation and is considered the earliest and most productive yellow dent. It has done more than any other corn to extend the corn belt in the Northern states. It is already well known by growers of our state and has produced large crops wherever tried. We have not found any other yellow dent corn, fully as early, that is equal to it in productiveness. The ears are of handsome appearance with 16 to 20 rows of bright rich yellow, smooth and plump kernels, which are packed closely on the cob from butt to tip. The ears average 8 inches in length and are born usually 2 on a stalk, there are practically no barren stalks. The stalks grow 7 feet high, are very leafy, furnishing great quantities of fodder. Minnesota No. 13 will ripen thoroughly in 90 days and earlier if soil and season are favorable. It usually yields from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. We supply only home grown pedigree stocks, very pure true to type, bred free from barren stalks, and will ripen uniformly and early.

Pride of the North

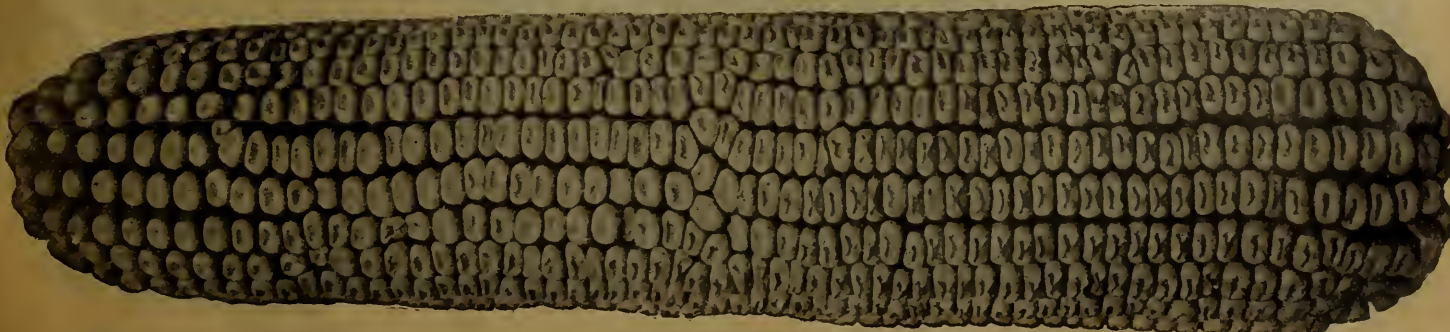
(90 days.) Planted as late as July 4th it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grow seven to eight inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are very deep, closely set together on the cobs and are of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. It shells out more corn to the cob than most other varieties.

King of Earlies

(90 days.) This is one of the earliest and finest dent corns; bright orange color; short, leafy stocks, medium sized ears, small red cobs, deep grains. Adapted for planting in high altitudes and will mature a crop farther north than most other known varieties. Will shell easily and can be husked earlier than any other sort.

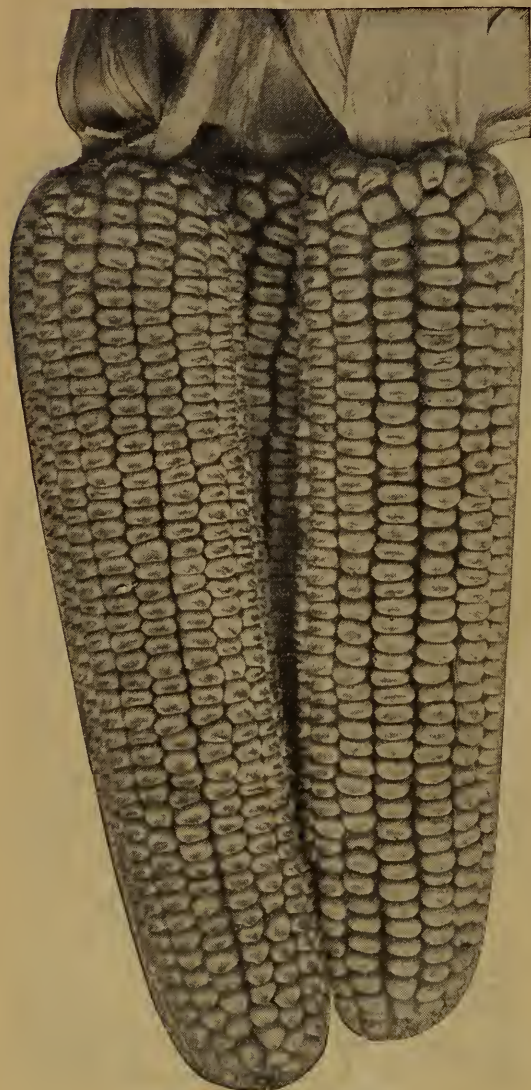
Calico

(95 days.) One of the earliest field corns grown. Growth rather short, but stalks are very leafy. The ear is long, cob small and grains are peculiarly colored, some being red, yellow and white on the same cob. Stands drought very well. Is supposed to be richer in protein than most other corns and therefore much used for stock feeding.



Minnesota No. 13

FIELD CORN



Golden Glow

Silver King has revolutionized corn growing in some of the Northern states, and from our experience with it in this valley we feel sure it is bound to help make corn-growing a success here and eventually put Colorado in the corn belt. This corn originated in Northern Iowa, but was improved by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. In 1908 the entire corn acreage on the Wisconsin Experiment Station, 22 acres, gave the very high average of 93 bushels of Silver King shelled corn per acre.

Description.—It may be called a small silver mine, not having quite so long a cob nor so deep a grain, but on the other

The following two varieties of corn have taken for many years in succession the sweepstakes at all corn shows in our country for the best yellow and white corn of the Northern Zone, the exhibitors having been growers from Minnesota and Wisconsin. These varieties have proven by far the most prolific ones that are raised in those northern states. The climate there being very similar, the season about as short as it is in our valleys, we believed that these varieties would do equally well here and secured pedigreed seed stock grown in Minnesota of them, which was planted last season on different ranches in this valley, with the result that we have obtained large yields of fine fully-matured corn, which our growers and all who saw it believe to be the finest and largest crops per acre of early corn ever raised in this valley. We offer selected stock of this home-grown seed of the two varieties and urge every farmer to give them a trial; this will prove to you that corn growing can be made a sure and most profitable investment in this part of the country, if the seed used is adapted to it.

Golden Glow

Golden Glow was awarded sweepstakes many times at the International Corn Shows as the Best Yellow Corn of the Northern Zone. The largest yield on record of this corn was produced by a grower in Oconto county, Wisconsin, and was 164 bushels and 25 pounds per acre.

This is a corn for the North and for high altitudes; the best and most productive yellow dent for this part of the country.

A very early variety, ripening here in about 90 days. It produces larger ears and is a heavier yielder than any of the other extra early varieties listed on the preceding page. And only three days later than the well-known Minnesota No. 13.

This corn was originated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and is a cross of the Minnesota No. 13 and a later variety. Combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and heft of the latter.

The ears are of very attractive appearance, quite large, 16 to 18-rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled from butt to tip with good sized kernels of pure golden yellow color which are slightly rough on the outer end and are entirely free of any tendency to flintiness. The grains completely covering the cob are sitting on it very compact and solid. The stalks are about 7 feet high, produce a large amount of foliage, making a splendid fodder and silage corn. Everybody who has grown Golden Glow seems to be very enthusiastic about it. It has given splendid results wherever grown.

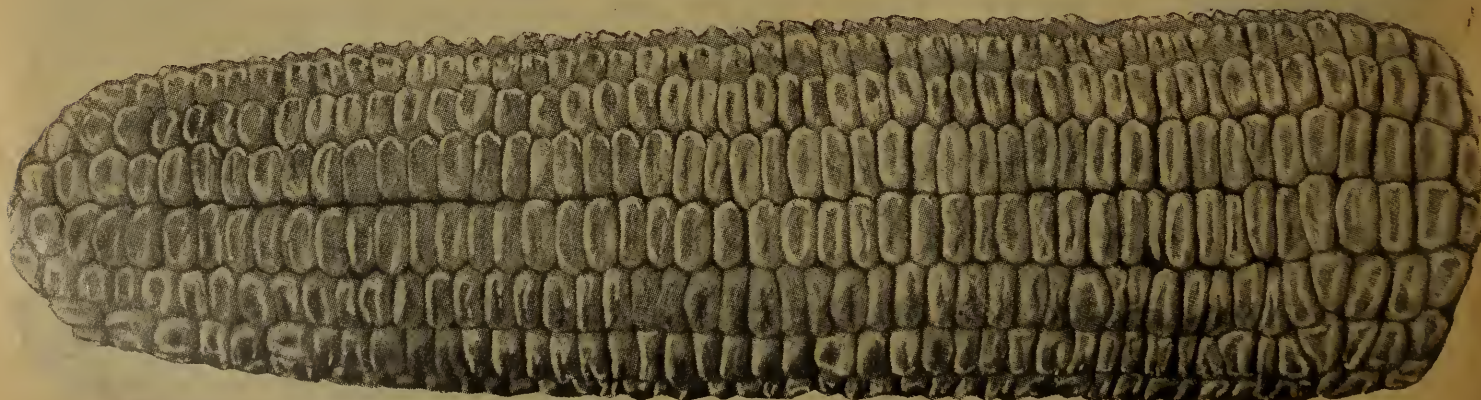
Although we consider this corn especially adapted for sections with a short season, it certainly is also a splendid variety for more southern parts of the country as a corn that produces such big yields under normal conditions in this part of our state is not to be decried anywhere.

Silver King

The most productive early white dent. Silver King took repeatedly the Northern Zone Sweepstakes for white corn at the National Corn Shows. The largest yield of this variety recorded was that grown at Burlington, Wis., it was 137.6 bushels per acre.

There is in the minds of many farmers a prejudice in favor of yellow corn, and some think that white corn is lacking some essential elements contained in yellow corn, but in spite of these handicaps Silver King has become most popular in the territory where it is adapted and while there still is more yellow corn grown than white the growing of Silver King is steadily increasing. This is due to the fact that there is no other corn, either yellow or white equally as early, that will produce as sure a crop and on an average as large a crop as Silver King or a better and more leafy silage corn.

hand it is 10 days to two weeks earlier. The ears average 8 to 9 inches and are always filled out clear to the tips, and are very uniform in size and type. The corn is pure snow-white in color with kernels of good length set compactly in straight rows. The corn is a strong grower, ripens in 100 days; and is especially adapted to resist cold weather. It has a decided double-ear characteristic, one reason for its fine yield records. Our stock of this corn is home grown, pure stock and guaranteed to be of very high vitality.



Silver King

FODDER AND SILO CORN

Fodder corn is a very valuable crop on the farm. It occupies a place that cannot well be filled by any other crop and should be largely planted by every farmer. Corn has no equal in yielding large amounts of valuable forage under a great variety of soil and climatic conditions. Used for forage, ensilage and hay, it furnishes the cheapest supply of healthy and nutritive food in winter, spring, summer and fall for dairy cows and cattle, for hogs and other live stock on the farm. When preserved as ensilage it can be stored much more cheaply in much less space than any other feed, keeps indefinitely and is always ready to feed. The growing of corn on a fair proportion of the farm will permit the keeping of more cattle and so increase the revenue as well as augment the manure supply so necessary to the maintenance of soil fertility. When other crops have failed and it is too late to plant anything else, fodder corn can always be grown and will furnish feed for the stock and make a paying crop. In selecting corn for fodder and ensilage, we recommend varieties which ripen medium early. It is not necessary that the crop fully mature, but the nearer it comes to maturity the greater the food value, and the more valuable it is to the stock feeding on it.

Colorado has a large territory that is especially adapted to dairying and to develop this industry and make our state one of the leading dairying states of the union, the use of the silo is a necessity; every dairyman should have one, and every farmer also that has 10 or more head of stock. Since the price of hay and grain has practically doubled, profitable dairying and live stock feeding are depending on the use of the silo to obtain a cheap, succulent feed to supplement the highpriced feed like grain and alfalfa hay. Corn is known to be the

most profitable silage crop and we recommend the growing of more corn, wherever possible. By using our hardy home-grown seed which grows quicker, matures earlier than eastern or southern stock, corn can be made a well-paying crop most anywhere in our mountain valleys.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. The more seed is planted the more bulk, more stalks and leaves, but the less grain will be harvested. About 20 pounds of seed is a good quantity to sow here. Sown that

thickly the plants will not get larger than a man's thumb, look like a mass of leaves, have a high feeding value and are eaten without waste. We offer the following corns for fodder and silo:

IMPROVED LEAMING

This is one of the earliest large Yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 95 to 100 days from planting. The ears are about 10 inches long, 18 to 20-rowed and handsome, with deep, large grains of orange color and a red cob.

IOWA GOLD MINE

Largely planted in the corn belt. Ears 10 inches long with deep, golden yellow grains. Our seed is grown in the Grand Valley. Produced 100 bu. per acre in one hundred days.

IOWA SILVER MINE

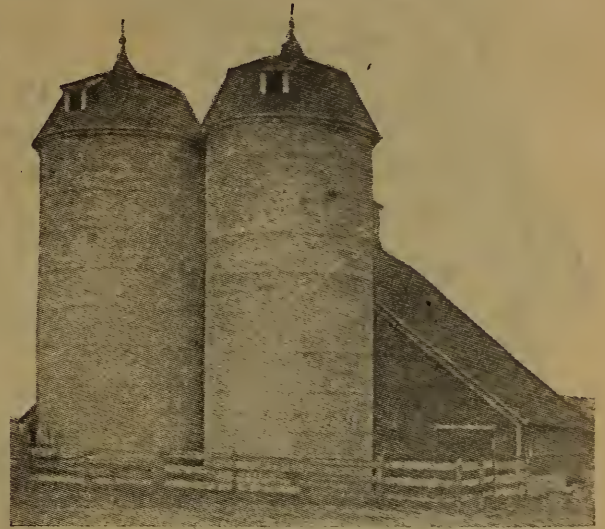
One of the very best yielding White Dent Corns. Creamy white in color, cylindrical shape, tapering only a little at the tip; eighteen to twenty rows; length nine inches; circumference $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; kernel, rough and deep; a little space between rows; cobs small and white. A fine shelling and high yielding variety. In good corn weather ripens in 110 days.

COLORADO WHITE ELEPHANT

The largest, medium early White Dent Corn grown; yielded often 100 bushels per acre in the Grand Valley; ears twelve inches long by nine inches in circumference with very deep kernels of pearly white color, weight, two pounds each (thirty-five to bushel), stalks grow to a height of fifteen feet. This corn stands without a peer for feeding either in the green state or for silo purposes. It is very rich in nutriment and a wondrously immense yielder. Grows rapidly, is short-jointed, tall and produces an overwhelming abundance of leaves and rich, juicy, sugary stalks. It will also produce one or more ears to the stalk, that are matured or nearly so at cutting time, and will give the silage the rich fattening and milk-producing qualities so necessary in any good silage. In favorable season, on good soil, it will produce from 50 to 60 tons per acre of the very best feed. We consider this corn the best and most profitable fodder and silage variety for most parts of our country. It is grown in the North and South. It will mature in about 110 to 115 days.



Colorado White Elephant



Cattle and Corn—A Real Money Making Combination



White Russian

VICTORY OATS
THE GREATEST
OATS IN THE
COUNTRY.
THE EARLIEST
HEAVY OATS
GROWN TODAY.

Sixty day or Kherson

It is a small, yellowish oat that weighs about 34 pounds to the bushel; it has a very thin hull and is practically all meat. The straw is short, stiff, does not lodge; it is very leafy and makes unusually good, nutritious fodder, and is readily eaten by all stock. A field of these oats are not very attractive looking, but they surprise everybody by their heavy yields. They have always done better in a dry season than any other variety. Sixty-Day Oats is an extremely early variety; it ripens in about 80 days—not 60; it can be harvested with the barley. This oat is bug-proof and rust proof; it is the best oats for short seasons and dry-land farming.

New Market

One of the earliest oats; of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin-skinned, and of superior feeding quality. The straw is long and strong, standing unfavorable weather well. It is a branching variety.

White Russian

A distinct variety, being a side or horse-mane oats. It originated in Russia, but has become thoroughly acclimated and is a great favorite everywhere. White Russian is as nearly rust-proof as any oats can be. It is a medium late variety; about a week later than Swedish Select. It is much appreciated for its rugged hardiness, enabling it to withstand diseases, insects, and unfavorable weather. It yields large crops with very little moisture. The berries are very long, pure white.

Two years ago and last year again I bought some Swedish Select Oats of you. I was greatly pleased with them. We raised good crops with them, altho the seasons were dry and unfavorable.

JOHN MORRISON,
Moffat Co., Colo.

OATS

No crop gives better results by change of seed than oats. If you have been reseeding the same strain for several years now is the time to change. Do not compare our select strains, recleaned, with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats. While oats do not require as much water as some other cereals, they grow best in a reasonably moist soil. Sow fifty or sixty pounds to the acre.

Swedish Select

Originated in Sweden, was distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are the most popular variety of oats now grown and are especially well adapted for high land and seem to do better on poorer grades of land than any other variety tried. They have stiff straw, light hull and weighing 36 to 40 pounds per measured bushel. The great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish Oats, which enable them to resist drought better than most other varieties. The straw is coarse and is noted for its stiffness and power to resist lodging. The heads are large, branching, filled with plump, large, thick grain, which is of very bright color. These oats are quite early, less liable to smut and rust than most other sorts, and thrive on nearly all soils, except when very rich, and under almost all conditions.

Victory

This grand new Oats was originated by the Swedish Plant Breeding Society in Sweden, who also originated the Swedish Select Oats. It is the highest development in Oats achieved up to date by this famous institution. We have seen Victory Oats grown for some years on many farms in the west and everywhere on every soil these new oats outweighed and outyielded every other kind. The other excellent characteristic of these Oats, distinguishing them from all others, is their ability to withstand wind and storms to a most remarkable degree, and to grow on rich, well-manured land without lodging; their straw seems to be stiffer, more elastic, firmer than that of any other kind we have ever grown. Victory is a cluster oat; the heads are rather short but are densely branched; the spikelets are small and short, generally containing but 2 grains which are short but broad, of bright white color and beardless; they are always very plump and heavy, weighing 35 to 50 lbs. per measured bushel. The straw is of medium height, stronger and stiffer than that of any other oats. Victory ripens at about the same time as the well known Swedish Select Oats. Our seed is home grown and acclimated and adapted to our climate.

Silvermine

One of the most popular varieties and very largely grown in all central and western states. It is a medium early Oats, maturing about a week ahead of the Swedish Select, and is very hardy and prolific. Has long, stiff straw and grain of the clearest white color, unusually plump and heavy with reasonable thin hull. It is a sure cropper; will thrive under unfavorable conditions. It shows little tendency to rust or lodge unless soil is very rich. Many people who have raised Silvermine think them the best Oats on earth.

Texas Red Rust-Proof Winter Oats

A standard favorite not only in Texas, from which it derives its name, but all through the Southern states. Texas Rust-Proof Oat has a very heavy berry, nearly every one has a distinctive beard, protecting it from the sun and enabling it to stand extreme heat. It has short, strong, stiff straw and does not lodge easily. These oats are much used on light sandy soil and also for low ground, where oats can be sown in fall and spring.



Field of Victory Oats

FIELD PEAS



Whippoorwill
Cowpeas

SAN LUIS VALLEY.—This is literally the pea that made San Luis Valley, Colo., famous. The beneficial effects of these peas have caused their soil to produce abundant crops. They now feed thousands of hogs and sheep on peas and pea hay alone with large profits. The superior quality of this pork and mutton is recognized everywhere. We recommend the San Luis Valley Stock Peas especially for the mountains and high, cool altitudes as they are best adapted to such localities. These peas can be grown in any altitude up to 9,000 feet with success. As a crop to put humus and nitrogen into the soil it has no equal. The dried peas have a very high feeding value. They are best ground to cattle and are usually fed whole to sheep and sows. Pea straw, if well cured and not allowed to become too mature before cutting, has a much higher nutritive quality and palatability than other grain straw. Peas sown with oats, barley or wheat make excellent pasturage for sheep and swine and make better feed than if cured for hay.

Peas should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked and make a very early and timely feed. We recommend sowing with oats, using one bushel of oats to one bushel of peas per acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under to a depth of about 4 inches, then the oats are sown and harrowed in the usual way. If peas are sown alone, use 80 pounds per acre for grain and 100 pounds if wanted for hay.

For hay the crop is ready to cut early in June when the oats are in the milk and the peas in the dough.

COWPEAS

Cowpeas grow on almost all soils and thrive on land too poor for clover. They are very drought-resistant. Cowpeas whether used for green fodder, hay or ensilage, have a very high feeding value and are more nutritious than clover, millet or any other grass. They make an excellent hog pasture; from 5 to 9 tons per acre of green fodder have been produced by cowpeas. Cowpeas are also much used for green manuring and a crop of them plowed under will increase wonderfully the fertility of the soil, transforming poor, sandy land into fertile loam.

Culture.—Sow when warm in drills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate, using 25 lbs. per acre.



San Luis Valley Stock Peas

NEW ERA COWPEA.—Upright, very early, remarkably prolific.

WHIPPOORWILL COWPEA.—Upright a week later than New Era. Very productive. Much used for pasture and fertilizer.

SPRING SPELTZ OR EMMER

Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre on non-irrigated, 60 to 80 pounds on irrigated land. Spelt combines the qualities of wheat, rye, oats and barley. Will thrive and make a crop on land, and under conditions, where these would fail. Spelt is recognized as the best balanced stock food of any of the grains and is greedily eaten by all stock in preference to other grains. It is early maturing and especially adapted to the arid districts of the West, good crops of it being grown yearly in that vast territory of rich soil in the eastern portion of Colorado that was so long considered fit only for grazing purposes. Its earliness and hardness enable it to mature before the hot, dry weather comes on. It is a heavy yielder, often producing 75 to 100 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. It is the Dry Lander's best and surest grain crop for stock feeding purposes.

WHITE BEARDLESS WINTER SPELT

This Winter Spelt has the same characteristics as Spring Spelt, but is without beards and also has much larger heads and is much more productive than the spring variety. It thrives best on dry prairie regions with hot Summers. It is not affected by rust like most other grains. It is more hardy than Winter Barley and Winter Oats, and we especially recommend it for sowing for stock feed in place of these two varieties, as it is much more productive and a surer crop. Ripens earlier than oats, yields much better and furnishes a considerable quantity of Fall and Winter pasturage. It is only used for feeding purposes and it should be used with the hulls; it has the same food value as oats. Sow with a drill at the rate of about 60 lbs. per acre.



Spring Speltz

RYE

Sow on irrigated land sixty to eighty pounds per acre.

SPRING RYE.—Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed, or for sowing, where a fall crop has not been planted. It is sown largely for early pasture and is often cut for hay. Sow seed same time as other Spring grain. It does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well, and the grain is of fine quality.

FALL OR WINTER RYE.—This is the hardest of any of the fall grains and can be grown on a greater variety of soils. It will thrive in dry seasons and on light, sandy soils. It is grown for grain, for hay, for pasture, for plowing under and for soiling purposes. There is no grain crop that produces as much and as good pasture as fall rye. If sown in August makes fine fall and winter pasture. Fall Rye may also be sown in the spring, when it makes splendid summer pasture, but it will not go to seed as does the spring rye.

NEW ROSEN WINTER RYE.—The famous rye originated by the Michigan Experiment Station. It has doubled the yield obtainable with any other kind, has very stiff straw and very large heads with 4 even rows filled with very large kernels. It is a characteristic of the Rosen that the 4 rows are always evenly well filled on 99 per cent of the heads, while Common Rye seldom shows a well-filled head.



Field of Rye

SORGHUMS

Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane

This is the earliest sugar cane and can be profitably grown everywhere corn is grown, and it is more drought resistant than corn. It remains fresh and green through periods of drought that ruin corn, and even if checked in growth by drought, it will entirely recover and make a crop when favorable conditions again prevail. Sugar Cane not only possesses high value in producing syrup, but as an addition to the daily ration for stock, either as silage, hay or green fodder, it is invaluable.

As a **soiling crop** it has a very high value. Milch cows are exceptionally fond of Sugar Cane, and it is excellent for milk production. It furnishes an enormous quantity of succulent food, outyielding corn and Kaffir Corn for forage and it is fed with much less waste.

As a **pasture crop** it is mostly used for hogs and sheep.

It makes splendid **hay**, which is very palatable, nutritious and much relished by all kinds of stock, including hogs.

The **silage** of Sugar Cane is more nutritious than that of corn.

As a **catch crop** Sugar Cane is much used. It could be sown after an early grain crop, or in place of other crops, if they have been destroyed by frost, flood, drought, etc. The plants grow very quickly, reaching maturity in about 70 to 80 days.

It yields a large quantity of seed, about 25 to 30 bushels per acre, which can always be saved, no matter for what purpose the crop is wanted, if the cane is cut only when the seed is nearly ripe. The seed has the same feeding value as corn. It makes a fine feed for all stock if crushed and mixed with oats, peas or soy beans. One of the most common uses of cane seed is as poultry feed, and it is especially recommended for laying hens.

For fodder **sow** broadcast or in drills at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. For syrup sow in drills 3½ feet apart, using 5 lbs. per acre. The seed should only be sown when ground is warm, about 10 days later than corn.

Early Orange Cane

An exceedingly valuable variety. Very large, of strong and vigorous habit. Frequently produces 240 gallons or over of beautifully colored and highly flavored syrup per acre. About 1 to 3 weeks later than Early Amber, but taller and producing a heavier quantity of forage.



SORGHUM

Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane

Broom Corn

This is a crop especially adapted to the non-irrigated districts of the West, and one of the best ones for dry farming. Broom Corn is planted only for its seed heads or brush used for the making of brooms. The seed makes good feed but the crop is small. Grown where corn grows and requires the same treatment. It should, however, be planted later, when the ground is quite warm. Only 70 to 80 days are needed to produce a crop. More than a ton of brush has been grown per acre and the market price has been often \$100 per ton in the last years; it varies greatly, according to the outcome of the crop. To obtain the highest price for the brush, it must be cut when in bloom and still quite green.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN. — The most popular variety; 7 to 9 feet high.

DWARF EVERGREEN. — Grows about 5 feet high, with straight, smooth brush, principally used making whisks and brushes, though can be used nicely for larger brooms. Very early. Stalks of this variety make good fodder cut at once after brush is pulled.



Feterita

Feterita

A new non-saccharine from Sudan. It is a very early maturing, drought-resisting sorghum of considerable value, both for fodder and grain. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from four to seven feet with location and season. The stems are juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. Suckers are produced freely when moisture is sufficient. Feterita resembles milo in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect. The seed is larger, softer and chalk white or slightly bluish in color. It differs from Jerusalem corn in having erect heads, black plumes and plumper seed. It is also about 2 weeks earlier than dwarf milo and yields about the same. It has produced good grain yield where milo and kaffir gave low yield on account of extreme drought. It should be sowed in hills forty to forty-four inches apart, and not put in the ground before it is warm. About two weeks after Indian corn, as it is still more liable to rot in cold ground. It was thoroughly tested here in the Grand Valley last season and produced fifty bushels per acre without irrigation, and will do much better under irrigation. Five pounds will sow one acre.

Kaffir

DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE

A stocky, non-saccharine sorghum, bearing many leaves and a very heavy seed head. The most valuable variety for hot, dry climates. Yields from three to five tons of fodder and thirty to fifty bushels of grain to the acre. The stock and leaves remain green until the seed is matured, making the best feed, as well as grain crop. It is a highly alkali resistant. Matures in 110 to 125 days. Kaffir corn has no superior as a chicken feed. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre in rows 3½ feet apart. Drill or broadcast from 60 to 100 pounds for hay.

RED KAFFIR.—Very similar to white. Stalk grows taller and crop matures a little earlier. An immense yielder.

Yellow Milo

Not as desirable for all purposes as kaffir corn, but can withstand drought much better. It ripens seed in 90 to 110 days, making it the best crop for high and arid sections. Large, yellow seed. Plant ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Sow 50 to 100 pounds.



Field of White Kaffir Corn

WHEAT

All our wheat is Colorado grown. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds to the acre, depending upon condition of soil, etc. Dry land farming requires less seed.

MARQUIS WHEAT IS THE KING OF ALL SPRING WHEATS.

IT IS A WEEK TO TEN DAYS EARLIER.

PRODUCES 5 TO 10 BUSHELS MORE PER ACRE.

HAS A HIGHER MILLING AND BAKING QUALITY THAN ANY OTHER HARD SPRING WHEAT KNOWN TODAY.



Field of Marquis Wheat

REGENERATED DEFIANCE

OR MILLION DOLLAR WHEAT

The old standard variety of Spring Wheat very extensively planted in the middle West and recommended by the State Agricultural College for a great range of altitudes and conditions. The Defiance is a soft, beardless wheat with extraordinary heavy-yielding qualities. The kernel is plump and if harvested before being allowed to over-ripen it never shells out of the hull. The stem is medium in height and makes excellent straw. There are more farmers planting Regenerated Defiance today than any other kind. It has proven well adapted to both irrigated and non-irrigated lands. The old strain of Defiance wheat is much run out now, thru lack of seed selection and is not as good a yielder as it used to be. Our regenerated stock is a strain improved by our experiment station; it is pure and an enormous cropper.

DEFIANCE.—Ordinary stock, good seed, well cleaned.

MACARONI

It requires less moisture than any other wheat, is therefore especially adapted for the dry, arid lands. It is rust, blight and smut proof. It is very early and very productive, generally yields 10 to 20 bushels more per acre than any other spring wheat. The heads are bearded, the grain very large, hard, glossy and of yellowish color. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Used for feed only in this part of the country.

RED TURKEY WINTER WHEAT

Winter Wheat is the best paying crop on the farm; wherever possible it should be grown instead of Spring Wheat, for if the right varieties are used it will give one-third larger yield and it is as sure a crop. Red Turkey is a bearded variety and is the hardest known; it can be planted in almost all parts of the North and on high altitudes. It is one of the earliest varieties of winter wheat, and matures before rust and chinch bugs appear. The heads are long, well filled with large, flinty grains of reddish-amber color equal to No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat.

MARQUIS

Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest spring wheat for the North and high altitudes. Marquis wheat was originated in Canada, won the \$1,000.00 prize for the best wheat grown on this continent at the grain exposition in New York in 1911, the \$3,000 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1912, the sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., in 1913, and many other prizes.

This wheat has very stiff straw of medium height, which does not lodge easily; the heads are bald and quite heavy, have smooth yellow chaff; the kernels are flinty, more round than those of other spring wheats, thicker and more plump and of dark red color. Almost without exception it will grade No. 1 hard, and it is superior to any known variety in milling and baking qualities.

The productiveness of Marquis Wheat is most wonderful and on a fairly good piece of wheat land should produce anywhere from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre. This fact, together with the earliness, should be an inducement to our wheat growers to plant it this spring.

The best results are obtained from this wheat by planting from 120 to 125 pounds per acre; many growers were disappointed with a rather small yield, when they used only half this quality and did not consider this a good cropper, but the yield is generally from 60 to 75 bushels where about 2 bushels are sown per acre. This is not only the best and surest yielder under irrigation, but according to the government reports it is also the best in non-irrigated districts.

The Grimm Alfalfa you sent me last year proved to be 100% fine. I sowed 2½ lbs. per acre and drilled it in. Sown at this rate, I obtain the best results in dry land farming.

**ROBERT DREW,
Rio Blanco Co., Colo.**



Defiance
Regenerated



Red Turkey



One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

There is no other forage plant which furnishes such an abundance of succulent forage during Summer and Fall when the supply of grass and clover is often limited as Rape. **It is indispensable for raising sheep and hogs and is much relished by all stock.**

Rape belongs to the Cabbage family; grows 2 to 3 feet high and is never troubled by insects. Crops of nearly 5 tons of green fodder per acre have been reported of it. It is best adapted to cool and moist climates, but good crops have been produced under conditions of drouth which caused the failure of corn and other crops.

Rape does well on most any kind of soil; land that produces a good crop of corn and wheat is suitable for Rape.

In the northern states Rape is sown from April to August, and in the South in September and October.

Four to five pounds of seed are used per acre if sown broadcast and 2 to 3 pounds if sown in drills 24 to 28 inches apart to allow cultivation. It may be sown alone in Fall after the grain has been harvested, or it may be sown in the Winter or Spring grain in the Spring, when this is 2 to 3 inches high, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. With a good stand of Rape in the stubble, sheep can be turned in in about 3 weeks after the grain is cut. It also has been sown with more or less success in the corn at the last cultivation.

When the crop is cut it is best to follow with a cultivator; this will cause the stems to send out new shoots more rapidly.

Rape is usually ready for use in about 2 months from sowing the seed; it is used as a soiling crop in many places, but its chief use is for pasture and especially for hogs and sheep. Its fattening properties are twice as good as clover.

The Minnesota Experiment Station reported on Rape: "On 54 acres of Rape after Winter rye was removed, 537 sheep and lambs were fattened, 18 steers fed thereon for 59 days, and several acres were uneaten when Winter set in."

When on Rape, stock should at all times have access to salt.

Australian Salt Bush

Thousands of acres of arid and alkali land have been reclaimed by the use of this plant.

A valuable forage plant for soils containing alkali and for all regions subject to periodical drouth; will grow freely on soils that will produce no other vegetation. It seems to take up from the soil the salty substance which is so detrimental to the growth of other plants, and after 3 or 4 crops of it have been grown the soil is capable of producing any other crop. The plant is a perennial in the South, but not hardy in the North, and has to be sown there every year.

Sow in Spring or Summer, when soil is warm and moist, after a rain; do not cover seed. When once established it will grow strong and vigorously during the driest season. The plants are of spreading habit, branching freely; they make a thick mat of stems and foliage 3 to 4 feet in diameter and 1 to 2 feet deep, yielding from 20 to 30 tons of green forage per acre, which makes about 5 tons of hay. This is very nutritious and eagerly eaten by all live stock. When dry it contains about 8 to 10 per cent of salty matter. One pound of seed will seed one acre.



Australian Salt Bush.



Spanish Peanuts

Peanuts

Peanuts can be grown successfully in any place where corn will thrive and will make a profitable crop where the season is 4 months free from frost. They are especially suited for dry land farming, withstanding drought very well. The tops of Peanuts are cut and cured for hay and will furnish 1 to 2 tons of hay equal in feeding value to clover, the pods may then be plowed out, cured and stored for winter feeding, or hogs may be turned in, to gather the crop. Peanut vines and peas chopped or ground together form a well balanced ration for milch cows and contain much more protein and fat than alfalfa, ground corn or oats. The average yield of Spanish Peanuts is about 60 bushels per acre.

The best soil for Peanuts is sandy loam; they should be planted when all danger of freezing is past. Takes about 8 pounds of shelled or 40 pounds in the pods of Spanish Peanuts to plant one acre. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the rows. After the vines are dug they are allowed to lie spread on the ground for 3 to 4 hours and are then placed in small stacks to cure. Peanuts need not be shelled but if you plant in pods, soak in warm water for a day and then plant at once.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—This is the earliest variety and the one generally planted for farm use, because it is easily cultivated, the plants growing upright, and is also very productive. The pods are small, but well filled with nuts which are sweeter than the larger varieties.

LARGE VIRGINIA PEANUTS.

FARMOGERM

High-bred nitro-gathering bacteria. Makes poor soil good soil. It is now generally understood that the quickest, most economical and most permanent method of adding nitrogen to soil is to plant a leguminous crop of some kind after inoculating the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Farmogerm is offered for this purpose. It is a pure culture of a High-Bred Nitrogen-gathering Bacteria. It comes in sealed bottles, and unlike any other preparation of this kind ever offered before, it is all ready for use. Just dilute with water according to directions. The carefully selected, active bacteria in Farmogerm insure quicker and larger growth of the crop inoculated, and permanently enrich the soil for future crops. The theory of inoculation is recognized by authorities as the right solution of the nitrogen fertilizing problem. The problem has been to get the right culture. Farmogerm is the right culture. One acre, \$2.00; 5 acres, \$7.50.

We have a pamphlet which deals with the subject intelligently and at some length. Let us mail you a copy free.

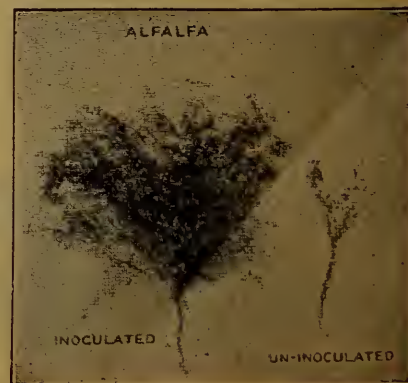
Farmogerm is prepared for the following legumes:

Alfalfa, Clover, Field Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Garden Beans, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.

We can supply in garden size a mixed culture for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also White Clover for lawn at 60¢ a bottle.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In new regions, where Alfalfa, Clover and other leguminous plants have not been cultivated, very few soils have enough of these bacteria in them to be of any practical value, and inoculation is essential."



MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

THE ENSILAGE CROP FOR THE NORTH AND FOR HIGH ALTITUDES

Matures in about two weeks less time a crop twice as big as corn and of equal feeding value for dairy cows, sheep, etc.

The discovery by the Montana Experiment Station a few years ago of the great value of Sunflower as a forage crop for soiling and ensilage is of the greatest importance for the Middle West and especially for very high altitudes where the Spring is late and frost in Fall comes early and corn therefore is an uncertain crop. But also for sections where corn yields well, sunflower will in future be considered an important crop as it far outyields the corn on the same soil. The value of the Sunflower for silage was discovered just at a time when the stock men in this part of the country realized the necessity of using silage as a part of their feed ration for farm and range live stock, the present high prices of hay and grain forcing them to grow some cheap succulent roughage to supplement these high priced feeds, in order to make dairying and live stock feeding profitable.

The silage and alfalfa hay make a complete balanced ration; where silage is used as part of the feed ration more animals may be kept on a given area of farm than otherwise. This is especially true where sunflower is used, owing to its exceptionally heavy yield of forage. Silage provides a succulent and palatable feed and prevents to a large extent the digestive troubles of cattle caused by the continuous use of high protein alfalfa hay. It is the cheapest and most desirable winter feed, and this succulent food will keep up the quantity of milk during the winter months which is impossible on dry feed alone.

The **Russian Sunflower** is well adapted to this middle western country. This is a single stalk variety, grows from 7 to 12 feet high, and producing large heads about a foot in diameter. It is much hardier than corn, can therefore be planted earlier, and we have seen sunflowers here by October 1st last year still green and unaffected by frost, altho we had frost continuously every night for more than a week and the corn was all killed. Sunflower reaches the proper stage of development for silage in less than 90 days, always can be cut green and placed in the silo before any injury is caused by a killing frost; in this respect it excels corn which is sometimes seriously



injured by frost. The yield of silage on irrigated land ranges from 30 to 35 tons, and on dry land from 10 to 15 tons per acre. This is about twice as much as corn or any other forage plant will produce on the same land.

Experiments conducted by Western Experiment Stations show that **Sunflower** silage, pound for pound, was equal to corn silage as a feed for dairy cows.

Sow seed about 3 feet apart, using on irrigated land from 12 to 16 lbs. per acre, dropping the seed 4 to 8 inches apart in the rows; on dry land use 5 to 7 lbs. of seeds, thinning the plants from 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Sunflower is cut for silage when one-half to three fourths of the seed is in the milk stage. The harvesting is done by hand or with a corn binder. The stalks are passed through the ensilage cutter and placed in the silo in the same manner as corn. The coarse stems and

heads with the seed when fermented are worked up into a mealy succulent pulp which is very palatable and will be entirely consumed by the stock. The value of the seed of Sunflower is well known; it makes a splendid food for all farm animals; it is relished by horses and cattle, fattens sheep and swine, but it is especially valuable as a food for fowl and is the best egg producing food known. It also keeps the fowl in strong, healthy condition, gives it a bright lustrous plumage and is said to prevent roup.

Sunflower is just coming into its own and it has come to stay; it is one of the most valuable forage plants we have for dry as well as for irrigated land. The sooner you plant and produce it, the quicker you can increase your herds and your profits.

SAND VETCH OR WINTER VETCH

The Sand Vetch, also called Winter Vetch or Hairy Vetch, is an annual plant, similar in growth to a Pea Vine, but more slender, more branching and leafy; it will grow from 6 to 10 feet tall.

As the name indicates, it has a special adaptation for **sandy soils**; it succeeds well on light soils too poor for clovers, cowpeas, etc., but will give bigger crops on richer land.

Sand Vetch is of great value for **pasture** and **hay**, and the fodder, either green or dried, is much relished by all stock; it is very rich, nutritious, containing even more protein than Alfalfa. It is cut for hay when pods are forming; the average yield of hay is from 3½ to 4 tons per acre.

Sand Vetch is, however, mostly grown and is of the greatest value as a **fertilizer**; it is the best legume for enriching soils of low fertility. The total value of a crop of Sand Vetch if plowed under is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be equivalent of \$16.00 to \$45.00 worth of commercial fertilizer per acre, or twice as much as crop of clover.

Sand Vetch is the best **cover crop** for orchards which we have. Sand Vetch is sown in Spring and in Fall; in this section not later than the middle of August, but later farther south. It grows best in cool weather. If sown before July 1st it generally freezes out, but if sown later it lives over Winter, goes to seed in June, then dies.

Sown early in Spring alone or with a nurse crop of barley or oats, it furnishes good Summer and fall pasture. The best returns, however, are obtained of this plant when sown in the fall, and it may be sown alone or in the corn or cotton at the last cultivation or with winter rye as a nurse crop. Seeded in the fall, it will come on early in spring, and will yield a bountiful crop of hay or splendid pasture till June; or can be plowed under about May 1st in this part of the country, when it will be a mass of green stalks and leaves—about all that can be turned under with a plow.

Sow 35 to 40 pounds of Sand Vetches if sown alone, or 20 pounds Vetches with 1 bushel of Oats or Barley in Spring, or 1 bushel of Winter Rye in Fall. Cover Vetch about 1 inch deep.

Spring Vetches

An annual, sown in Spring only, does not do as well on poor soil nor withstands heat as well as Sand Vetches. Sow alone 50 lbs. per acre, or 40 lbs. Vetches and one bushel of Oats.

Bird Seeds

CANARY, best Sicily.....
HEMP, re-cleaned.....
BIRD RAPE, strictly pure.....
MILLET, for birds.....
MIXED BIRD SEED, for Canaries, etc., strictly clean..

For prices see Field Seed
Price List enclosed in cat-
alog.



Sand Vetch

SEED POTATOES

Our Seed Potatoes are grown by expert farmers. The seed is carefully selected, graded and treated before planting, and is free from disease. We have **excellent stock grown on both irrigated and also on non-irrigated land.** We can send fifty pounds by parcel post up to 300 miles for \$1.04. See P. P. rates on inside front cover.

Order as early as possible, so that we can reserve stock for you. We do not ship potatoes until weather is favorable.

IRISH COBBLER OR EXTRA EARLY EUREKA

Irish
Cobbler



A most excellent extra-early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from time of planting. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing almost only tubers of large size. The vines make short, upright growth, allowing close planting. The tubers are of round shape with few shallow eyes. The flesh is pure white, with a clean smooth skin; and in quality they are excellent, always cooking dry and mealy. They are splendid keepers and taking it all in all are one of the most reliable and satisfactory first early sort, excelling in productiveness many of the late varieties. Specially suited to dry climates on account of its deep roots, and by far the best, white potato for the south. In a comparative test of 67 varieties, reds and whites, made at the station at Fayetteville, Ark., the Irish Cobbler gave the best yield of all, which was 198.49 bushels per acre.

The EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS I received of you last spring sure did raise a crop. I had berries up to November 1st here in Marble, and when they were snowed under they were full of blooms and green berries.

F. J. FARRELL,
Marble, Colo.

EARLY OHIO OR SIX WEEKS

Claimed by some the best potato that grows in the ground. It is fully two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and market men alike, and one of the most profitable potatoes they can possibly grow. Maturing early, it brings the highest prices. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug, with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size; has few eyes, which are even with the surface. Our Early Ohio is very fine, pure stock and uniform in shape.

BLISS RED TRIUMPH

The standard extra-early potato much planted in the South. The tubers are nearly round, are smooth, medium in size, reddish pink in color. Vines are small and compact, with short thick stalks and broad leaves. This is one of the hardiest varieties known, and is not susceptible to rot, scab and other diseases; in fact, it can be grown on the most heavily manured land without danger of rot.



Bliss Red Triumph

MAMMOTH WHITE PEARL

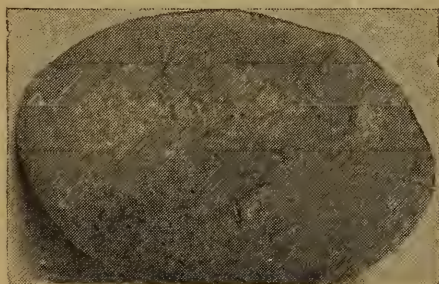
One of the best late potatoes grown; oval shape, white, smooth skin and a big yielder. Produces from 300 to 500 bushels per acre.

RUSSET BURBANK OR NETTED GEM

An oblong, large, white potato with shallow eyes and netted skin. Flesh white, very mealy, and of fine flavor. Excellent quality. The best and most popular baking variety. It seems to be especially adapted to our soil, and is fast supplanting the Rural and Pearl varieties in the Middle West and is becoming one of Colorado's best mountain varieties. It has also proven drouth and heat resistant to a very large degree, producing good yields where others failed and is now being planted on dry land throughout the state. It is a very heavy yielder and scab-resistant.



Russet Burbank



Early Ohio

DOWNING

A standard variety, well known. It is a large, white, smooth skin, second early potato; large yielder, practically blight proof and considered the best keeper of all. A better all around potato is hard to find.

RED McCLURE

Late. Originated at Carbondale, Colo. This potato is largely grown on the western slope and in the mountains where it thrives especially well; for its season it is without a peer. A large round red-skinned tuber; white flesh, fine grain, one of the very best table potatoes. A strong grower, enormous yielder and good keeper. This is an improved type of the old Peachblow Potato.

Pratts Animal and Poultry Regulators and Remedies

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded



Your hens are willing to lay—just insure fullest health and vigor by using

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

Aids digestion, builds health, increases egg yield. Healthier flocks, more eggs, stronger chicks. Packages, **30c**, **60c** and **\$1.20**; 12-lb. pails, **\$1.75**; 25-lb. pails, **\$3.00**; 100-lb. pails, **\$10.00**.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer, packages **30c** and **60c**.
Pratt's Roup Tablets, **30c**, **60c** and **\$1.20**.
Pratt's Roup Remedy (Powder), **30c**, **60c** and **\$1.20**.
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy, **30c** and **60c**.
Pratt's Chicken Cholera Remedy, **30c** and **60c**.
Pratt's Fly Chaser, 2 qts., **90c**; 1 gal., **\$1.50**; 5-gal. cans, **\$6.50**; 10-gal. cans, **\$12.00**.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back.

Packages, **30c**, **60c**, **90c** and **\$1.20**.
12-lb. pails, **\$2.50**; 25-lb. pails, **\$4.00**; 100-lb. bags, **\$12.00**.



Pratt's Cow Remedy, packages, **60c** and **\$1.20**; 12-lb. pail, **\$2.75**; 25-lbs., **\$5.00**.

Pratt's Bag Ointment, **35c** and **70c**.

Pratt's Hog Tonic, packages, **60c** and **\$1.20**; 100 lb. bags, **\$10.00**.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES

Conkey's Lice Powder, 15 ozs., Pkt., **30c**; postpaid, **38c**.
Conkey's Lice Powder, 48 ozs., Pkt., **60c**; postpaid, **79c**.
Conkey's Roup Remedy, small, Pkt., **30c**; postpaid, **35c**.
Conkey's Roup Remedy, large, Pkt., **60c**; postpaid, **65c**.
Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy, Pkt., **30c**; postpaid, **35c**.
Conkey's Poultry Conditioner, Pkt., **30c**; postpaid, **40c**.
Conkey's White Diarrhoea, Pkt., **30c**; postpaid, **40c**.

CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—Kills mites and is a disinfectant. Price: 1 qt., **40c**; 2 qts., **70c**; 1 gallon, **\$1.15**. Not mailable. Expressage extra.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC.—Keeps hens in best laying condition. Price: 1½-lb. pkg., **30c**; 3½-lb. pkg., **60c**; 7 lbs., **\$1.15**. Postage extra. For P. P. rates see inside front cover.

Raise All Your Calves Without Milk

Milk is too precious these days to be handed out to calves, yet veal and beef are both commanding top-notch prices. Now, how are you going to raise them? Here's an idea: Sell the milk—every drop of it—for the best price you can get, and raise your calves on

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk Equal.

This is a "baby food" for calves which you can begin feeding just as soon after birth as the cow's milk is ready to sell. Calves simply love it. It contains all the elements of milk; it is as nutritious as whole milk and it costs less than skim milk.

That sounds like logic, doesn't it. Well, you just try it once and see for yourself. **100 pounds makes 100 gallons.**



A. & C. (Ady & Crowe) Calf Meal

The Perfect Milk Substitute

Will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. Raises better calves and saves the milk. You can't afford not to use it. Used and indorsed by experimental stations and farmers all over the world. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Pushes pigs, colts, lambs, etc., forward better and quicker than any other food. Prevents scouring.

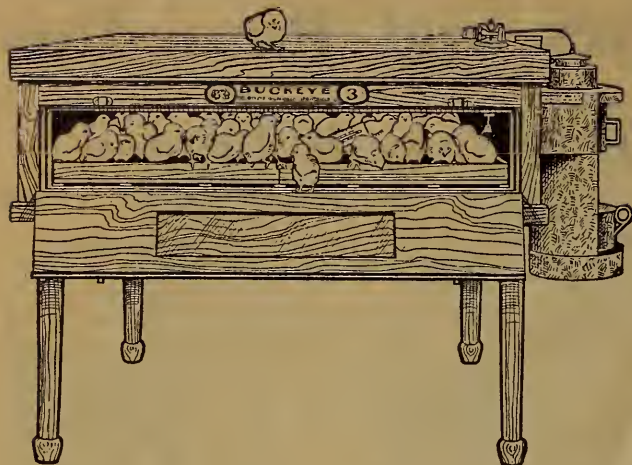
Electric Compound

Kills lice, mites and all insects on poultry. The only **self-applying** Vermin Destroyer in the world. No dusting, handling, greasing, dipping, or individual treatment of fowls. **Let the chickens do the work.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Directions are given on every package. Prices: 1½ lbs., **25c**; 3 lbs., **50c**; 6 lbs., **\$1.00**; postage extra. See inside front cover for P. P. rates.



BUCKEYE INCUBATORS



Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks—and Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator!

More Than 25 Years of Consistent Service Makes This Guarantee AN ASSURANCE

It requires no previous experience to operate it. Regulation of moisture and temperature is purely automatic and needs no watching. It will operate satisfactory in any temperature down to freezing. It requires no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

A REMARKABLE INCUBATOR AT A REMARKABLE PRICE

The case is made of California redwood, and beautifully finished like a piece of fine furniture. It has perfectly insulated double top, and the walls are so constructed that the necessary temperature can easily be maintained in any location—even if it be freezing or up to 100 degrees.

A Standard Buckeye Metal Thermostat regulates the temperature to a fraction of a degree. With this device it is only necessary to regulate the temperature when the hatch is started—then you forget it—because the regulator stays where you put it and the temperature of the egg chamber cannot change.

The tank is an improved design that absolutely insures a uniform temperature throughout the egg chamber. This means that the temperature of each and every egg will be exactly right, and if there's a chick in the egg—you'll get it.

The tank is equipped with an extra large boiler of new design, that insures the necessary heat, in any temperature, with an extremely small consumption of fuel.

Both tank and boiler are made of a heavy, patented, rust-resisting metal that will last for years.

The complete lamp consists of a seamless, galvanized-steel bowl, a wide base "Miller" burner (the best burner made), and a one-piece galvanized-steel chimney. This lamp outfit is the

best that money can buy—it's a lamp that won't smoke or get out of order. The lamp is self-adjusting, too! It sits on a portable support that always brings it to its correct position.

A Standard Buckeye Thermometer is included with each incubator—also a Standard thermometer-holder. With this equipment the correct temperature is always shown and the thermometer is always in its proper position.

The Improved Egg Tray is built to stay and will wear like iron.

A Standard Buckeye Egg Tester goes with every incubator. This enables the operator to follow the development of the chicks while they are hatching—also to remove the unfertile and unhatchable eggs.

PRICES OF BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

No. 14 Style E—65-egg size, shipping weight, 56 lbs. . .	\$16.50
No. 16 Style E—120-egg size, shipping weight, 90 lbs. . .	25.00
No. 17 Style E—200-egg size, shipping weight, 132 lbs. . .	35.00
No. 1 Standard—120-egg size; shipping weight, 110 lbs. . .	36.50
No. 2 Standard—175-egg size; shipping weight, 130 lbs. . .	43.00

Ask for prices of larger sizes.

STANDARD COLONY BROODERS

THE MOST REMARKABLE COAL-BURNING BROODER EVER INVENTED

Self-feeding—self-regulating—simple—safe—everlasting. Guaranteed operating cost less than 6 cents per day. Easiest to operate and most economical coal-burning brooder made. One filling of coal will last more than 24 hours. The fire will not go out as long as there is a pound of coal in the stove. Made entirely of cast-iron and is built to last a lifetime.

A Brooder that enables any poultryman to care for one thousand chicks with about the same amount of time and labor that it formerly took to care for one hundred.

A Brooder that provides a constant, correct temperature, a constant supply of pure, fresh air, plenty of exercise and no possible chance for crowding—every essential for the welfare of the growing chicks—with such automatic regularity, that all possibility of the many unfavorable conditions so commonly found in other Brooders is entirely eliminated.

A Brooder that burns hard or soft coal and entirely eliminates all the labor and worry that have always attended the older type of lamp-heated Brooders.

A Brooder that can be operated in any room—in any temperature—with the same uniformly satisfactory results.

A Brooder that will care for the chicks from the time they leave the incubator until they are ready for the laying house.

PRICES FOR BUCKEYE STANDARD COLONY BROODERS

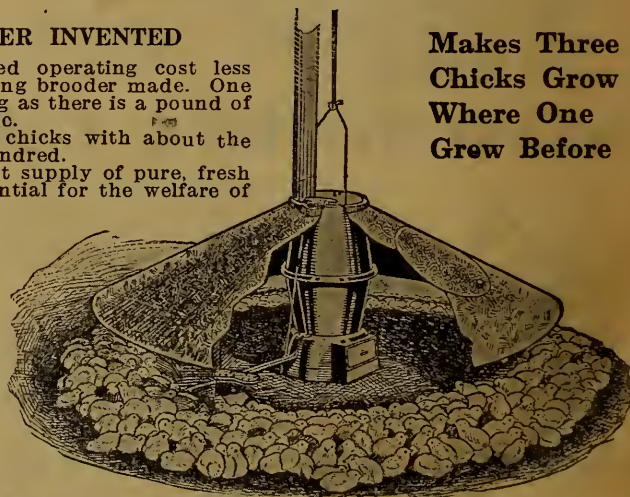
No. 18—Capacity up to 500 chicks; shipping weight, 75 lbs. . .	\$22.50
No. 19—Capacity up to 1,000 chicks; shipping weight, 95 lbs. . .	27.00

We carry a full line of **POULTRY SUPPLIES** the prices for which are quoted on enclosed **pink FIELD SEED PRICE LIST**.

We also call attention to the different **POULTRY BOOKS** we offer on back inside cover page.

It is better to invest 50c to \$1.00 in a good instructive book than lose many times that amount through the death of your fowls.

Makes Three Chicks Grow Where One Grew Before



Standard Colony Brooder in Operation with 1000 Chicks

PORTABLE OIL BROODERS

With all the desirable features of Coal Burners.	
No. 20—Diameter, 19 inches, capacity, 60 chicks; shipping weight, 19 lbs. . .	\$11.50
No. 21—Diameter, 22 inches, capacity, 100 chicks; shipping weight, 23 lbs. . .	14.50
No. 22—Diameter, 30 inches, capacity, 150 chicks; shipping weight, 63 lbs. . .	18.00

MIDGET SEEDER



We very much recommend this drill, it is easily the best on the market for the price, no one can afford to go without it.

Try it and you will find it the handiest little drill you ever used, it is light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty; the feed is entirely different and better than on the large drills which we know and easier to regulate. It plants all seeds in the right depth; uses the right amount and covers it nicely. It will pay for itself easily in the amount of seed it will save.

Will attach to any "Standard" Single Wheel Cultivator, or to almost any make of single wheel cultivator having 5 1/2 inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in

the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. While the hopper holds one pint, it will handle and drill out clean a 5c package of seed just as well as a larger amount. An index naming several different varieties of seed is in plain view on top and no trouble to adjust.

Price, \$4.00. By parcel post, 25c extra. Weight, 7 lbs.

The Standard No. 20 cultivator with the Midget Seeder makes an ideal tool for the home garden. The two machines combined we offer for \$9.00. not prepaid.

"Steel King" Price \$5.25



PRICE
\$5.25

CAN BE SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST.

Is constructed entirely of high grade steel and malleable iron. The handles can be readily raised or lowered to suit the operator. The draft can be changed in order to get the best results in different soils. This is a great feature and has added much to the popularity of the "Steel King" Plow.

This plow is becoming very popular.

Handles can easily be adjusted by loosening thumbnut on handle to raise or lower; no rivets to take out.

Fully equipped with shovel, calf-tongue, wrench, mould board, weeder and cultivator.

Height of wheel, 24 inches. Weight, 27 pounds.

Price, \$5.25.

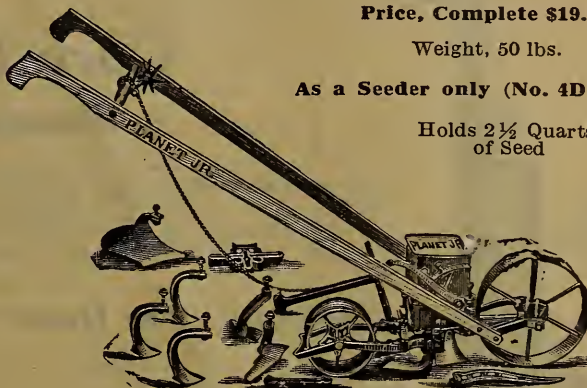
No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, Complete \$19.50

Weight, 50 lbs.

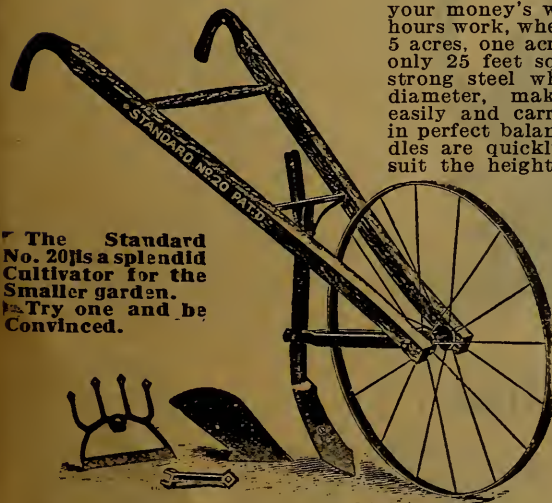
As a Seeder only (No. 4D), \$15.50

Holds 2 1/2 Quarts
of Seed



This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years.

"Standard" No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator



The Standard No. 20 is a splendid Cultivator for the smaller garden. Try one and be convinced.

With this tool you can get your money's worth in a few hours work, whether you have 5 acres, one acre or a garden only 25 feet square. Has a strong steel wheel 24 in. in diameter, making it work easily and carrying the tool in perfect balance. The handles are quickly adjusted to suit the height of the operator or to regulate the depth desired for run attachments. The equipment includes double end shovel, mould board with landside, combined sweep and rake, (practically 5 tools).

Price
complete,
\$5.00

Bucket Pump

This pump has been proven a success and is just the one for use around the farm, washing automobiles and buggies. Will send out a strong continuous stream, because it is a double-acting even-pressure pump. It has a large capacity and will give 150 pounds pressure at the nozzle. Specifications: Diameter of cylinder 1 inch, inside length, 18 inches. Valves bronze balls in brass cages. All parts except handles and foot rest are of brass. Can be attached to any ordinary bucket or small tank, making a very convenient and portable outfit. Price: With Modac nozzle, each, \$4.90; weight, 4 lbs.



Nordka Garden Plow

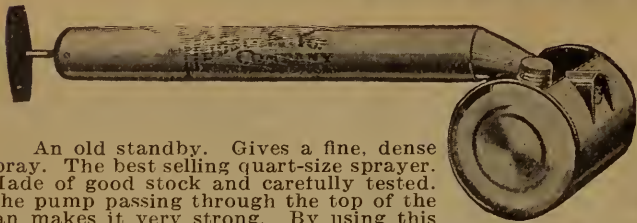
A thoroughly first-class tool, built for service. Equipped with high wheel, very light draft. Has solid steel beam, fitted with shovel, hiller, calf-tongue, rake and weeder. Shipping weight, 25 lbs. Price, \$5.00. Can be sent by parcel post.

Leader Adjustable Leg Bands

Latest and best adjustable leg band out. Has neatest, most compact and smoothest fastenings of any adjustable band on the market. Easily attached, absolutely

secure, and has no catching points. They are made from heavy aluminum and will hold their shape better than bands made from thin, flimsy stock. Postpaid: 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c.

Perfect Sprayer



An old standby. Gives a fine, dense spray. The best selling quart-size sprayer. Made of good stock and carefully tested. The pump passing through the top of the can makes it very strong. By using this construction the air nozzle and spray tube are always in line. Every sprayer perfect. Made of heavy tin.

Air Chamber.—1½ inches diameter, 14 inches long. Coppered Bessemer wire plunger rod; leather plunger with metal expander.

Tank.—4 inches diameter, 4½ inches long. Lock seamed, no solder. Capacity, one full quart. Length over all, 21 inches. Weight, 1½ lbs. Price, 60c each, by express, 75c postpaid.

Cyclone Hand Seeder

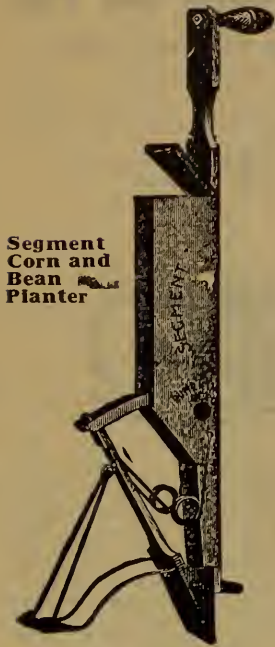
A machine which should be on every farm, as it is a great labor saver. It is simple, light but strong, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow Timothy, Clover, Millet and Grass Seeds of all kinds as well as Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, Turnip and all other seeds, and fertilizers perfectly even. Any desired quantity from one quart to three bushels, can be sown per acre by following the directions which are on every machine. The hopper is of heavy duck and holds about ½ bushel. This seeder will pay for itself in the saving of seed and labor in one-half hour's use. Shipping weight, 5 lbs. \$2.00, postage extra.



Corn Planters

Diamond Rotary

This planter has given unequalled satisfaction for the past ten years. It has a positive feed and four changes of discs, and will sow Corn, Cane, Kaffir, Sudan Grass, Milo, Beans, Peas, etc. It is very simple and works very easily; it will plant anything from cane to corn; it is made in either all steel or of wood with steel castings, as shown in this cut. Mailing weight, 9 lbs. Price, \$2.50, by mail, 15c extra.



Segment
Corn and
Bean
Planter

Segment "One Hand" Corn and Bean Planter

Never cracks a Kernel nor skips a hill. The seed pocket can be sufficiently enlarged to perfectly adapt it for planting the largest field beans as well as corn. The seed box and hopper are of galvanized iron. All of the working parts are stamped out of sheet steel and are therefore extremely light, strong and accurate. Price, \$2.00. By mail, 15c extra.

The Triumph Corn Planter

With pumpkin seed attachment, very similar to the Diamond Planter. Price, \$1.75; by mail, 15c extra.

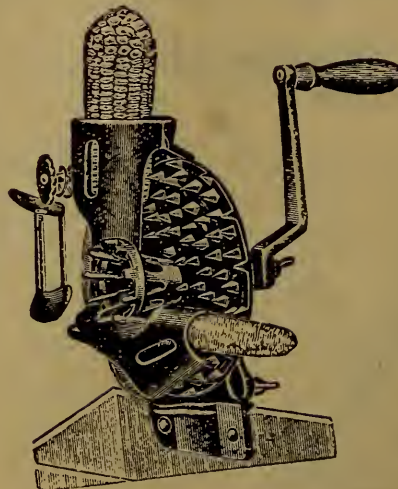
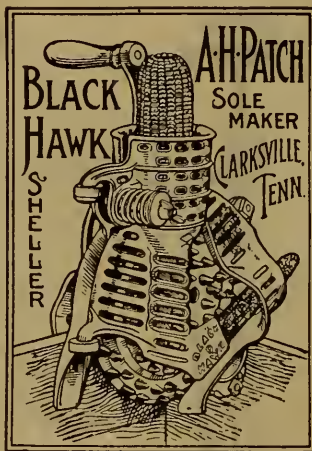


Diamond
Rotary
Corn
Planter

Black Hawk Corn Sheller

This is a very substantially made tool; easy to run; a boy can shell a large quantity of corn a day with this machine. We have never known one to get out of order—will last a life time. Mailing weight, 15 lbs. Price, \$4.00. Add extra for postage.

I had better results with your seeds than with any others which I have used. Had the finest garden in this vicinity last year.
ERNEST S. KLINE,
Rio Blanco Co., Colo.



Handy Corn Sheller

With Pop Corn Attachment

A boy or man with one hour's practice can shell a bushel of corn in about 3½ minutes. It is a magnificent machine throughout. We have never known one to get out of order where the machine has had common sense use. We know of no sheller at twice the price that we would rather offer than this one. Considering the capacity, the price and durability of this sheller, no farmer who has occasion to use shelled corn can be without one. It is an indispensable farm tool, if time and money are a consideration. Weight, 12 lbs. Each, \$1.75. Add extra for postage.

Slug Shot

A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparations, easily distributed either by duster or in water by spraying and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it nor fruits and vegetables treated. Destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, as effective as paris green and without the danger from poison. Very effective in destroying potato bugs and beetles, green and black flies, slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc., also poultry lice. Prices: 1-lb. cartons, with perforated top for applying, 25c; by mail, 35c; 5-lb. package, 65c; 10-lb. package, \$1.20, postage extra.



1-lb. Carton with
Perforated Top



Good Books on Garden and Farm Topics

All Books Postpaid

	Price		Price
A B C of Agriculture. M. C. Weld. 66 pages.....	\$.65	Amateur Fruit Growing. S. B. Green. The planting and growing of fruit for the market.....	\$.50
Grasses and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw. 456 pages, illustrated.....	1.50	Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller.....	.35
Alfalfa. F. D. Coburn. Its growth, use and feeding value.....	.65	Insects and Insecticides. Clarence M. Weed. How to combat insects in field, orchard, garden, greenhouse and dwelling....	1.60
Broom Corn and Brooms. Illustrated, 50 pages.....	.50	Spraying Crops, Why, When and How. Clarence M. Weed....	.65
Clovers and How to Grow Them. Thomas Shaw. 377 pages..	1.50	Weeds and How to Eradicate Them. Thomas Shaw.....	.60
Corn Judging, Manual of. A. D. Shamel. Advanced methods of corn judging.....	.65	Beginnings in Animal Husbandry. Prof. C. S. Plumb. Types and breeds, judging, feeds and feeding, care and breeding of live stock and poultry, 393 pages, 216 illustrations.....	1.25
Forage Crops, Other than Grasses. Thomas Shaw. How to cultivate, harvest and use them.....	1.50	Horse Book. Jacob Biggle.....	.50
Peanut Plant. Its cultivation and uses. B. W. Jones.....	.50	Biggle Sheep Book.....	.50
Root Crops for Stock Feeding.....	.20	Biggle Swine Book.....	.50
Sugar Beet, The. L. S. Ware. Varieties, soils, tillage, harvesting	2.00	Biggle Cow Book.....	.50
Soiling Crops and the Silo. Thomas Shaw. The growing and feeding of all kinds of soiling crops.....	1.60	Dairying for Profit. Mrs. E. M. Jones.....	.25
Wheat Culture. D. S. Curtis. How to double the yield.....	.50	People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor.....	1.00
Vegetable Gardening. Samuel B. Green. A manual on the growing of vegetables for the home use and the market. Should be in the hands of every farmer or gardener, 265 pages	1.00	Egg Money, How to Increase It. H. A. Nourse. The instruction in this book will make the "200-eggs-a-year hen" a reality. 128 pages completely illustrated.....	.60
Asparagus. F. M. Hexamer.....	.65	Turkeys, Ducks, Geese. H. A. Nourse and Geo. H. Pollard. 128 pages fully illustrated.....	.50
Bean Culture. Glenn C. Sevey.....	.65	Simple Poultry Remedies.....	.50
Cabbage and Cauliflower How to Grow. J. H. Gregory.....	.30	A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture. A. I. Root.....	2.50
Celery, Culture of. G. von Bochove.....	.50	Advanced Bee Culture.....	1.00
Culinary Herbs. Kains.....	.80	Squabs for Profit. Wm. E. Rice and W. E. Cox.....	.65
Forcing Book. C. H. Bailey. The cultivation of winter vegetables in glass houses.....	1.25	Soils and Soil Fertility. A. R. Whitson and H. L. Walster. Illustrated, 315 pages.....	1.25
New Rhubarb Culture. J. E. Morse.....	.65	Bombers Method of Making Manures. 86 pages.....	.30
Onion Culture, The New. T. Greiner. For the home or market gardener.....	.65	Fertilizers. J. H. Gregory.....	.40
Potato Culture, The A B C of. T. B. Terry. How to grow quantity and quality.....	.50	American Irrigation Farming. W. H. Olin.....	1.50
Success with Mushrooms. J. H. Dick.....	.10	Dry Farming. Wm. McDonald.....	1.20
Sweet Potato Culture. Mames Fitz.....	.65	Silos and Their Uses.....	.50
Tomato Culture. Day, Cummins and Root. Culture in field, under glass, and in the south; for home, for market, for canning factories.....	.40	House Plants and How to Grow Them. Barnes.....	1.10

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS TO SOW AN ACRE

	Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre		Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 oz.	Corn, Top (shelled).	2 qts.	Onion Seed, for sets.	40 to 80 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.	Cress, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	12 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.	8 bu.
Asparagus roots. 1 oz. to 300 plants		Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.	1 to 3 lbs.	Parsnips, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.	1 bu.	Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	4 oz.	Parsley, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	3 lbs.
Beans, Pole, 1 qt. to 100 hills.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Endive, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill.	1-3 bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	7 lbs.	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.		Peas, Field.	2 bu.
Beet mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	5 to 8 lbs.	Gourds, 2 oz. to 100 hills.		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	3 oz.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	2 oz.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.	Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	2 oz.	Kohl-Rabi, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	10 to 12 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	2 oz.	Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.	Spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	8 lbs.
Carrot, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Lettuce, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	8 lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	2 oz.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	2 to 3 lbs.	Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	2 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	2 oz.	Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	4 to 5 lbs.	Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.	2 lbs.
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 lbs.	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	15 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	1 oz.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	1 oz.
Corn, Sweet, $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. to 100 hills.	6 qts.	Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.	4 to 5 lbs.	Turnip.	1 to 3 lbs.
Corn, Field.	10 lbs.				

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE

Alfalfa.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Grass, Ky. Blue, for pasture.....	30 to 40 lbs.	Millet.....	25 to 40 lbs.
Barley.....	60 to 90 lbs.	Grass, English Blue.....	15 to 20 lbs.	Oats.....	75 to 90 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Grass, Orchard, Red Top.....	20 to 25 lbs.	Potatoes.....	500 to 600 lbs.
Cane, 5 to 10 lbs.; drilled.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	25 to 35 lbs.	Rape, drilled, 4 to 5 lbs.; sown.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch Alsike.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Grass, Timothy.....	10 to 12 lbs.	Rye.....	60 to 90 lbs.
Clover, Red Mammoth.....	10 to 15 lbs.	Kafir Corn, planted 5 to 10 lbs.; sown.....	40 to 60 lbs.	Vetch.....	75 to 90 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawns.....	1 lb. to sq. rd.			Wheat.....	60 to 90 lbs.

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NEW RUST RESISTING POLLOCK NO. 10-25 SALMON-TINT CANTALOUPE, THE GREATEST SHIPPING
MELON EVER INTRODUCED. (See Description in Catalog)

1920 CATALOG

GRAND JUNCTION SEED CO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO